Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives high service. Buy it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 85 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
6th April	Somali	6712	
9th "	Ormonde†	14833	
12th "	Norman †	7596	
16th "	Teesta	6296	Extra B. I. Co's. sailing Extra
19th "	Malta	6064	
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Karmala	8083	
26th "	Takada	6949	Extra
3rd May	Naukin	6852	
10th "	Delta	8089	

†Does not call at Marseilles.

Passages have already been allotted by the "Malta", "Somali", "Ormonde", "Teesta", "Nagoya" and "Karmala". Passages by steamer sailing during April will only be available for "A" grade priority certificate holders. It is anticipated that passages will be available for "B" grade certificate holders during May, and for "C" grade certificate holders during June. All applications for passages should be accompanied by priority certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of priority certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons
1919		
25th April	Dilwara	8078

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
11th April	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
7th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports.
10th "	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Kosaka Maru	H. Nagahiro	8167	29th Mar.	10th April
Yubari Maru	T. Ota	4120	2nd April	12th April
Kinugawa Maru	No. 2 S. Sato	3204	4th April	10th April
Nagano Maru	H. Yamamoto	3811	18th April	20th April
Yawata Maru	T. Yamamoto	8856	19th April	29th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	S. Imai	26th Mar.	6th April	Italy
Kentucu Maru	K. Wakatake	8th April	20th April	Japan
Siam Maru	T. Watanabe	14th April	26th April	"
Mitsuki Maru	Nakamura	3rd May	14th May	"

For freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00 000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1 00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learn on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000.
Called up Capital	£5000,000.
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£900,000.
Reserve Fund	£90,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley- Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road, and Churchgate St.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, L[TD.]

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 20,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 15,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIHOKU, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES.

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	KIAYUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	KIRIN
SINGAPORE	FUCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 50,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 41,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yokohama.
Kobe	Onomichi	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 289.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ...	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	20,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before decid- ing the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAI & CO., P. BANERJEA,
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Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
19, Farringdon Street, E.C

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD.
GOLD AND SILVER.
SILK.
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI.

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

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KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
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INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

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For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona.

For Bombay.
Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd, 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotations and other particulars, write to Post Box 525, CALCUTTA

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Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words, "Apply Box No. ....." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

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THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS.—New National Portable Typewriters, Improved Model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back-spacer and Tab, weight only 9 lbs., just unpacked. Price Rs. 130, with improved 2 piece Travelling Case. American Rebuilt Olivers and Remingtons, all Models. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 200. Remington No. 7, Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Rs. 125. L. C. Smith No. 5, Rs. 165. L. C. Smith No. 6, almost new, Leather Case, Rs. 300. Empire No. 1, portable, Rs. 110. Gujarati Oliver No. 6. Visible, almost new, Rs. 225. Yost No. 15, Fine, Rs. 140. Smith Premier No. 10, latest. Rs. 135. Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 110. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

PADLOCKS—Superior 4 levers unpickable interchangeable-key sets of 12. Padlocks having only 4 keys all alike. Price per set of 12 padlocks, 1½ in. size Rs. 25, 2in. size Rs. 27/10, 2½in. size Rs. 38/12. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the best is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at MEHTA & Co., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A Very large stock of Calcium Carbide just received. Wholesale and retail, enquiries solicited. The PETROL SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Telegrams: Sedulous. Telephone 3910. 1809

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS.—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

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PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages etc., etc., will train your Boys in all school subjects. Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

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FOUND—One G. C. NOTE for Rs. 1,000. The owner can have it on furnishing full particulars to TATA SONS LIMITED, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2069

MISCELLANEOUS

CAPITALISTS—Have an interest in a Railway in India. For further particulars apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Broker and Estate Agent 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1888

SITUATIONS VACCANT.

WANTED.—An experienced LADY DOCTOR (L.M.&S. or M.B.B.S.), for the Palanpur Maternity Female Hospital. Apply with testimonials stating salary, to Messrs SUROJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 227, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1893

BANDSMEN WANTED for the 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Violin, Viola, Celio and Double Bass; also Flute, Clarinette, Cornet, Horn and Trombone players. Excellent prospects for ex-Army men. Minimum pay Rs. 30 per mensem, with extra allowances, etc. Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, 35th Poona Battalion, I. D. F., Poona. 2051

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia—(1) Good FITTERS with knowledge of Oil and Steam Engines; (2) CHARGEMEN for following Shops:—Carpenters, Machine, Painters, Shed Boilermakers, also FOREMEN for Carpenters, Loco, Painting, Smith and General Workshops; (3) LOCOMOTIVE BOILER INSPECTORS. Good pay with rations, clothing and quarters to suitable men. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to THE TECHNICAL OFFICER, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay. 1948

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED — Intelligent ACCOUNTS CLERKS, quick at figures. Apply to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2059

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, New English School, Godhra. 1996

WANTED—An English-Marathi knowing LAND MANAGER, for Bombay and suburban estates. Salary Rs. 50, with a couple of rooms free. Apply to Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2072

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO CLERKS with knowledge of Shorthand and Type writing. Salary from Rs. 40 to 60. Apply to Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2071

WANTED—4 SHORTHAND-TYPISTS with previous experience. Salary according to qualification. Apply in writing to Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Hummum Street. 1919

WANTED—An experienced Christian GRADUATE for a mercantile firm, one knowing accountancy preferred. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1981

WANTED—Two SALESMEN one for our Deolali Branch and one for this shop previous experience in tailoring business essential. Portuguese or Hindoo preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to E. E. GOREY & Co., opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 2059

PARSI LADS—WANTED: Refreshment Room Managers, and also shop assistants for an up-country firm. Knowledge of English essential, accounts preferable. Board and lodging provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and experience to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2058

MEDICAL OFFICER WANTED for a State in Northern India as CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, must at least be a Graduate in Medicine. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned), to Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2055

DETECTIVE WANTED for a State in Northern India, must be smart and experienced. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned) mentioning caste, religion, nationality, etc. Salary according to qualifications in addition to handsome bonus for good work. Apply to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2056

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CAPABLE AND HONEST PARSEE, 23 years' service experience of accounts, correspondence, seeks EMPLOYMENT in mofussil or abroad. Apply Box No. 499, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1897

RARE EUROPEAN academical and scientific training in Fine Arts in India on convenient days and hours, also as a private tuition at a very cheap rate, Students of Fine Arts won't you have it? Apply to the PRINCIPAL, "The Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts," 21, Kalbadevi Road. 2031

MR. MOHOMMAD MUSTAHSAN KHAN BUNGUSH, Supdt. of H. E. H. The Nizam's Central Jail, Hyderabad, Deccan, who has lately been pensioned has arrived in Bombay and is desirous to serve as Manager of any Mill, Factory or Firm, be Supdt. of P. Press, Industrial School, Garden or to Supervise any of the buildings under construction or Agent for buying or selling articles, if he is offered suitable pay. His age is about 37 years. He knows English and Urdu well, also accounts, served in Jail Department for about 17 years where he had been managing silk, waste-silk, various sorts of departments connected with cotton cloths weaving, tailoring, durrie, carpet, carpentry, tent and shoe-making and dyeing factories as well as gardening, building works, etc. He has experience of the work done in these lines. He is also well up in selling of manufactured goods and purchasing of raw materials. He understands keeping of accounts and managing the office. He has also served for 2 years as Police Superintendent and 2 years as Press Superintendent. He holds several testimonials and copies of remarks including several references by Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., the Director-General of Police and Jails on his inspections from time to time, under whom he has served for many years as Jailor and Superintendent. Honesty, energy, hard-working, good management of the office, systematical keeping of the accounts, general administration of the Jail and industrial experience in general have very strongly been certified. Besides this officer many other European and Indian high officials of H. E. H. The Nizam's and British Governments speak in highest terms as to his qualifications. Correspondence is awaited from any one requiring his services for in or outland. Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2057

WANTED.

AN expert, experienced ENGINEER wanted, thoroughly efficient to manufacture cement digging from the mines. Apply Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2073

WANTED—MOTOR LORRY, 2 to 5 tons. Apply THE ADAMS SAWING AND WOOD-WORKING MILLS, Reay Road, (Post) Parel. 2081

WANTED—OLD PAPERS "Chronicle" "Times", and "Jame Jamshed" at Rs. 5 per maund (28 lbs). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times' Building, Fort, Bombay. 2063

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Complete MACHINERY for spinning from cotton waste daily about 1,500 lbs of yarn of 2 4, 6 and 8 counts. Send full particulars and price to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1961

AN Indian Merchant, 10 years' standing, proceeding Europe and America within a month, will arrange finance for intending Exporters on Commission Bases. Apply Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1942

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 Minerva MOTOR CAR, 7 seater, 4 cylinder, 39 H. P., Touring Body, Wire Wheels, H. T. Magneto and complete in every respect. Open to best offer. Apply, The INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., 1, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2068

OUR FAMOUS DOMESTIC SUITS of 6 Padlocks 1½in. and 1¾in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 masterkeys to fit all 6. Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 p. set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 masterkeys Rs. 16/4 and Rs. 17/4 p. set. Excellent for all use.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One English PRAM, with canopy, hood and monsoon apron, Rs. 150. One hornless gramaphone Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2017

FOR SALE—BRIZEL MOTOR, five seater in good condition, owner going home, Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply HOOSAINBHOY RAHIM C/o Jivraj Master, Dongri Street. 2049

FOR SALE—A splendid BUNGLOW and also an open PLOT of land, well situated and commanding an excellent view at Nepean Sea Road side. Brokers not required. For particulars apply immediately to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2039

GLYCERINE—English—Pure Sp. Gr: 1.260 in 56 lbs. Tins at 1-14-0 per lb. BILLIMORIA & CO., Druggists and General Merchants, Princess Street, Market, Bombay, No. 2. 2074

WANTED DRAUGHTSMEN, architects and Surveyors to use the famous SAGAR'S and DAWSES' TRACING CLOTH. Satisfaction Guaranteed. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 2

WE always have in stock Stencil Papers, inks, pens, and other sundries for D. Gertsner's Duplicating machines. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 2

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Remington No. 7,	Rs. 100;	Empire No. 1	Rs. 115
Underwood No. 5,	Rs. 180;	L. C. Smith No. 5	200
National Portable No. 3, New, with Case			190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 good as new			220
American Rebuilt Olivers, Nos. 5, 7 & 9			
Secondhand and Rebuilt Remington No. 10.			

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEEXPERT.

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN.—TO LET—Mary Lodge, 3 Bed Rooms, Bo-peep, Porebunder Lodge, Bejou Villa, and Hatun Villa, each 2 Bed Rooms. Apply LORD'S STORES, MATHERAN. 2066

TO BE LET—(Best for offices)—2nd and 4th floors only of a new building, situated at the Hornby Road corner, opposite Bhatia Baug, best locality with electric lift from 1st May, 1919. Apply sharp to BHUKHANDAS GOVERDHANDAS, No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort. 1870

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 5.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company which was convened on MONDAY, the 7th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the registered office of the Company, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, stands ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 14th April, 1919, at the same time and place as aforesaid.
By order of the Board,
FUTEHALLY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1919. 2078

WANTED URGENTLY GRASS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of baled grass or Karbi up to one crore pounds for use in the Kathiawar Agency. No tenders for grass will be considered from the Government restricted area. Tenders to be made to the undersigned before the 15th April, 1919.
W. M. P. WOOD. Lt.-Col.,
Special Famine Officer,
Kathiawar.
Rajkot, 26-3-1919. 1823

FOR SALE.

BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THE undersigned have a good stock of Boiled Linseed Oil for immediate delivery, packed in Kerosine Oil Tins in 4 gallons each. For price and particulars apply:—
WM. LAWS & COY.,
54, Apollo Street,
Agents, The Behar Oil Mills.
1989

WANTED.

WANTED two boys age 7—13, willing to learn in Shanti Niketan (Tagore School) Bolepur or in Gurookula, at Hardwar. Will bear their expenses. Preference to orphan boys. Apply NOWROSJI BRAITHNA, 8-8, Medows Street, with credentials. 2054

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPPLY OF FOREST UNIFORMS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of uniforms for the Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards in the Southern Circle, during the period commencing June 1st 1919, and ending March 31st 1920.
Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 15th May 1919.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.
Copies of the terms of agreement and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Office of the undersigned at Belgaum, where also the sealed patterns, according to which the supply is to be made, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., on any day except on Sundays and Holidays.
W. C. COPLESTON,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Vis Belgaum,
8th April, 1919. 2065

LOST.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST WARRANT No. 162 of 13th Dec. 1918 for 12 Drums Rectified Spirit under Bond No. A-37 of 6th Dec. 1918, issued to Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Sons and endorsed to Mr. S. S. Miranda. Please return to S. S. Miranda, Wine Merchant, Rose Cottage Lane, Mazagon. 2061

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

AS AMENDED AND RE-ENACTED BY BOMBAY ACT VI OF 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended and re-enacted by Bombay Act VI of 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 8th May, 1919, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the street, in respect of each of the following streets, namely:
Dalal Street,
Bell Lane.
A plan of each of the said public streets showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1919.
P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
2075

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 3.0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
(1) To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st December, 1918.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
(3) Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 22nd April to 5th May, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1919. 2035

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHAGBAI, wife of Cassumbhai Mahomed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan ..... Deceased.
SHIRNBAI, wife of Sherally Mulji and daughter of Cassumbhai Mahomed, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Samuel Street, Khoja Moholla, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this second day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 2nd day of April, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2076

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS quoting rates for each item or in lump sum for the whole work of the construction of Municipal slaughter house and Superintendent's Office, are invited upto 25th April 1919.
A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany the tender.
All the necessary particulars, etc., will be supplied by Municipal overseer, during office hours.
The Municipality does not bind itself to accept lowest or any tender.
(Sd.) J. S. PEREIRA,
Vice-President.
Kurla Municipal Office:
7th April 1919. 2070

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED, of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 3, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Wellington Reclamation in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,128 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2559 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 895 and Street No. 4, Apollo Street and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-West by a passage from Apollo Bunder Road to Post Office Stables (which passage is not a public road), on or towards the South-West by Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the North-East by Post Office Stables and on or towards the South-East by the land leased to Syed Abdul Hak Sardar Diler Jung, C.I.E.
Dated this 5th day of April, 1919.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2052

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANGNATH JANARDHAN PATHERY, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties, or any of them, or any part thereof, respectively, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All those several pieces or parcels of land, situate at Worli Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, the tenure, area, Collector's New Survey Nos. and Municipal Nos. whereof are mentioned in the table below:—

Situation	Area in Square yards.	New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Municipal Ward No.	Street No.
Worli Road	2727	1/3061	Foras	G Ward No. 1532	532
Worli Road	1725	2/3087	Foras	G Ward No. 1589	588
Worli Road	479	2/3181	Fasan dari.	G Ward No. 1255	256
Worli Road	133	1/3184	"	G Ward No. 1266	267
Worli Road	340	3/3195	"	G Ward No. 1335	334
Worli Road	220	2/3195	"	G Ward No. 1334	333
Worli Road	589	2/3199	"	G Ward No. 1368	367

Dated this 7th day of April, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2043

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AUCTION SALE ON SATUEDAY THE 12TH DAY OF APRIL 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
Auction Sale of Furniture such as writing tables, chairs, teapoys, easychairs, screen, Chesterfield sofa and chairs, cane chairs, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables with sets, iron bedsteads, bookstand, dinning chairs, etc.
Messrs. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Little Gibb's Road, in Bodyguard's bungalow, household latest design's new style furniture such as dining table, dining chairs, crockery stand, writing tables, arm chairs, card table, teakwood hanging clothes presses, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets, meat safes, marble wash-hand tables with washing sets, easy chairs, very rich Chesterfield sofa and chairs, folding screens, mahoganise shival glass, hatstand, revolving bookstands, iron single bedsteads with wire mattresses, and mosquitto nets, water boiler, wall brackets etc., etc.
Property of Major D. P. Johnstone, R.A.M.C.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Household Furniture, Inch Blackwood Carved Partition Screens, Grand Piano by Bechstein, Brass Ornaments, Electroplateware, Rich Glassware, Crockery, etc., the property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.
On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines, valuable handsome household furniture, consisting of large dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, mustauls, dumbwaiter, mirrored sideboards, Chesterfield sofa, blackwood and teakwood cushioned chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, clothes baskets, wardrobes, rich blackwood partition screens, corner cabinets, carved tray, iron beds, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, American book case, hatstands, brass and copper ornaments, table clocks, old China vases, Terracotta figures, grand piano by Bechstein (in excellent condition), books, pictures in frames, motor travelling electro-plated, tea set with knives complete, cabinets with looking glass, photo frames, teak and blackwood settee, carved teapoy with brass top, rich glassware, electro-platedware, etc.
Also one Automatic pistol by Wesley Foster, in leather case, complete and 20 round ammunitions and prismatic compass.
The property of the late Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Bombay.
Catalogues will be printed and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY CALLED "WADIA HOUSE" NEAR THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT BHADRA IN AHMEDABAD TOGETHER WITH AN ENGLISH GUN, LAW BOOKS, ETC.
Under instructions from Mr. J. D. Wadia, the Administrator to the estate of the late Mr. K. N. Wadia, Public Prosecutor at Ahmedabad, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday, the 18th day of April 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the Valuable landed property called "Wadia House" situate near the Telegraph Office at Bhadra in Ahmedabad, bearing Census No. 2518, Survey No. 123 and also part of No. 313 sheet "L" 3 and bounded on the east by Bhadra Road, on the west by the compound of the Government Telegraph Office, on the north by a Road and the Telegraph Office and on the south by Mataji's Mandir.
Also one double barrelled English Breech loading gun with loading implements, Law books, American watch and masonic Apron.
For further particulars and pointed copies of conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
N. B.—The House and other property can be seen by applying to Mr. J. D. Mehta Vakil at Lal Derwja, near Parsi Dharamsala, at Ahmedabad.
The gun is in the Police Office.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1919.

For your Household and Office requisites always run to the
B. Maneklal & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS, FIRST
BEFORE YOU GO ELSEWHERE
Most of your requirements will surely be fulfilled at a nominal cost.
Everything can be had at fixed rates on all week days except Saturday.
Rooms:—Entrance Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3297.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 14TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Store below the bridge at Mazagon consisting of lead broken patas, unserviceable wire of sorts, broken brass materials, unserviceable scraps of bronzewire and kentledge cast iron and wrought iron.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.
The above is on view.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1919.

KASHMIRI SHAWLS
KABULI MALIDA
PASHMINA GOODS
GOLD WORKED LADY SHAWLS
PATTOU (Check and Plain)
Detailed Catalogue sent Free.
Amir Chand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, the following:—

Lot No. 1.—V B/7155, Bombay—Nos. 51060—10 bales Liepman's White Shirtings No. 7 32in./33in. by 40 yards in each 100 pieces.

Lot No. 2.—V B/7153, Bombay—No. 47/50—4 bales Liepmans White Shirtings No. 7. 32in./33in. by 40 yards in each 100 pieces.

Lot No. 3.—V B/7155, Bombay—No. 111/120—10 bales Liepman's White Shirtings. No. 1500 in each 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lady Seth Hill, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved, black and teak wood, French polished household furniture, glass and crokeryware, best platedware, dumbwaiter, sideboard, teapoys, hat stands, electric table fans, glass door almyrahs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, wash-hand tables, with crockery, commodes, bath tubs, gratings and towel horses, writing tables, book cases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome vases, drawing and dining room carpets and durries, books, collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots of rich standard roses cannas, alamandas, date and punkah palms, maiden hair ferns, choicest annuals in baskets and pots, crottons ashen, pansies, lilies, etc., etc. The property of the Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Kt., proceeding to Europe

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Club Road, Byculla (opposite the Club) very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich side board and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, leather lined piano stool, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans and lights, English ice box, brass trays on folding carved stands, folding screens, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, Singer hand sewing machine, a lot of white and khaki officers uniform one Godrej safe, corner cabinets, baba cots, aluminium utensils, cane chairs, hatstands, etc., etc. The property of E. G. Borthwick Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazee and Son:—

V. B. 7161 Bombay. Nos. 221-30—10 bales each containing 50 pieces Liepman's White Shirtings No. 1500, 32in. 33in. about 42 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand English built rubber tyred C. spring brougham with a grey C. B. horse and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUTTON, PAN AND ROUND HEAD RIVETS.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Salebhoy:—

"Ex. S. S. "Tjibodas."

About 190 cwts. various sizes Button, pan, and round head rivets.

On account and risk of Mr. Hussonalli Jivabhoy Thanawalla:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Rangoon."

About 600 cwts. various sizes Button, pan and round head rivets.

The above may be seen at Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co.'s Lt. godown in Lamington Road any day between 9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

A NOVEL OR CURIOS OR A LUXURY FOR RAJAHS, PRINCES OR NOBLEMEN.

—IS—

The late Mr. Mathewson's Wonderful Swan Car Auction Sale of a Wonderful and Novel Shape Luxurious Motor Car of Indian Art.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at New Queen's Road, opposite Chowpatty Level Crossing in the Mandap the following Motor Car originally belonged to and specially built for the late Mr. Mathewson of America at a very cost.

Mr. Mathewson has devoted five years of his precious time over this Novel invention and some special materials therein used, have been procured by him from the Continent. It is a Brand New Car, and would be a worthy possession of any of our Independent Indian Chiefs, Maharajahs, Zamindars or Talukdars. It has six cylinder, 40 H.P. Brook's Engine, detachable wire wheels and the well known Swan Body Luxuriously upholstered in plush, electric lighting set with Dynamo, Gabrielle Musical Horn, also a Three-Note Horn, Speedometer, Clock and all accessories, Wine cellar at the back, special gird steps, special ornamental roof with top to form bed for touring, electric ceiling fans and elaborated system of Electric lights. A marvellous car.

Also an excellent small collection of Italian concern. Marble slates, cut glass electric chandelliers, etc., at present exhibited in the Mandap.

Catalogues for further particulars can be had from the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th April, 1919.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES
AND
SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALIST FOR
CHEMICALS. LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.
92, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire
Daily at 4-30 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 4-30 p.m.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson
As "The Stranger" Supported by a notable Cast in
"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."
In 6 Reels. By JEROME K. JEROME.
A story of tremendous strength, with a wondrous charm and appeal to all classes of mankind.

EXPLOITS OF JUDEX! JUDEX!! JUDEX!!!
The Man, who brooks no wrong,—who himself never does anything wrong.
It is the second week running amidst continuous delight and approbation of our Patrons. The Serial has set its mark as the Film par excellence of the Season, and the reckonings at the Booking Offices of
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
are simply amazing.
The Gaumont Graphic and, Luke Comedy in the Programme.
To-day, being Ram Navmi Holiday, there will be a Special Prize Matinee at 5-30 p.m. S.T.
Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
presents during the week
by public request
THE GIGANTIC SWADESHI ATTRACTION
Birth of Shree Krishna
DIRECTED AND PRODUCED BY
MR. D. G. PHALKE
NEXT WEEK
A film version of
Marie Corelli's
World-Famous Novel
THELMA
COMING SHORTLY
Another Triumph of Indian Cinematography
Another Plume in the hat of the Pioneer Producer of Indian films
KALIYA MARDAN
OR
KALI NAGA DAMAN
Another interesting episode from the
Childhood of SHREE KRISHNA.
TWO PRIZE MATINEES TO-DAY AT 3-30 AND 5-15. P.M.

PHYSICALLY THE MOST POWERFUL—PROFESSIONALLY THE MOST POPULAR.
The Man, who can defy a score of roughs single-handed, who can arrest a speeding Car by the grip of his steel-like fist, is soft-hearted enough to cry for sheer sympathy when he sees any innocent weaklings pressed by bullies and by bravadoes.
Such is the extraordinary Man
Masciste,
the tender, loving, protecting Hero of the Helpless,—who, in his iron frame, commands a soft delicate heart.
In this Third and the Last Week you see this noble, self-sacrificing strong man in the role of
MASCISTE (AS MEDIUM).
(6 parts—6,000 feet.)
He is getting quite a rousing ovation daily at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
To-day, being a Public Holiday, Two Special Prize Matinee Shows this evening 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45. 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
A SCENIC FILM AND A COMEDY ALSO IN THE PROGRAMME.

Opening next Saturday
Under the experienced management of the Proprietors of Cinema Majestic, and New Alexandra Cinema.
GAIETY CINEMA
(Gaiety Theatre, Opp. Bori Bunder)
Where Picture of quality only will be screened.
Look out for the splendid opening offering
"TRILBY."
One of those all-Powerful dramas of Bohemia destined to immortality, featuring one of the most brilliant Stars of the film firmament.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.
POPULAR RATES OF ADMISSION.

Kali kaladarsha Dramatic Co.,
VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Sangit Hach Mulacha Bap
8-30 p. m. Thursday 10th April 1919. 8-30 p. m
Tickets can be had at the Company's residence, Sandhurst Road, near Benham Hall Lane till 6-30 p. m. and afterwards at the theatre.

THE EMPIRE
COMING SHORTLY
The film Sensation of the year
Tarzan OF THE Apes.

AMUSEMENTS.

For Bookings, communicate with—
The Universal Film Manufacturing Co.,
HEERA HOUSE,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID PICTURE BILL:
Mr. E. H. Du Casse
Presents his exclusive Drama
in FIVE PARTS, entitled
'THE HOUSE OF CARDS'
Featuring
CATHERINE CALVERT & FRANK MILLS.
This is an exceedingly powerful dramatic treatment of a domestic situation which is even now not uncommon and which one fears will only be too familiar in the coming years. It deals with woman's true vocation in life—of a woman who put her scientific studies before her domestic responsibilities—and the result.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each. Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).
NOTE.—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UPTO THE CORNER OPPOSITE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night!
AN ABSORBING DRAMA IN 5 PARTS
THE
FALSE FRIEND
featuring
ROBERT WARWICK
and
GAIL KANE
A story of intense and gripping interest, showing how a deceitful man, in the guise of friendship, tries to rob another of his life's greatest happiness, and how his dastardly plot was frustrated.
Also Showing
PICTORIAL NEWS
AND A RIPPING COMIC.
Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PRIZE SHOWS
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.
Next Week
ATTILLA
THE HUN
ITALA'S STUPENDOUSM ASTERPIECE.

FISH OIL PURE
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TAYEBALLY ALLIBHAI & Co.
Sivri, Colwada,
BOMBAY P. O. No. 16.

FANS—FURNITURE
HIRE BUY SELL
HOUSEHOLD OFFICE

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT
The tremendously exciting adventures of
THE NEW MACISTE
reach their climax in the concluding episodes which will be screened to-night
MODERN HERCULES
excels himself in these last thrilling episodes
Don't fail to see his amazing feats of Strength
They will grip your attention from beginning to end. The film is supplied by K. A Sethna & Co., Agents to Arture Boneschi.
PATHE GAZETTE
giving notable current news in pictures.
Every night: 7; 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee: Every Saturday & Sunday, at 5 p.m.
Extra show: every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
Baby Marie Osborne
in "CUPID BY PROXY"

"SCANDINAVIA"
M. C. M.
COTTON BELTING
The "PIONEER" of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.
Stronger and cheaper than Leather.
Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.
Special reduced rates offered to Mills and Mill Store Suppliers.
BOMBAY TRADING CO
PYDOWNIE BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—
WHAT?
Good reliable oil and water colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers, etc which give stability and add attractiveness The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1008.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON
Silver case.. .. .. Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold 45
14 ct. 57
18 ct. 70
Guaranteed for 5 Years.
Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rahman Street, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 30 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO
Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.
FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office.
Fort, BOMBAY.

Without
Alphabet cannot be learnt without knowing A.
So
Health can not be got without
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.
They are a sovereign cure for mental and physical weakness.
A trial costs only a Rupee.
VAIDYASHASTRI
Manishankar Govindji,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.
Branch Office:

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PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc
211-15, Nagdevi Street
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Telephone No.2458.
Copper Pipes ¼" inch thick, any size, at 1-14-0 per lb., can be had till in stock.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
K. JONES & CO.
excel in the art of
Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
Is their SPECIALITY
A trial will convince.
46, Prince Bldg. Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Are you Married?
It is your duty to your dear wife and children to carry enough Insurance to provide for them in the event of your death.
Are you Single?
You will probably marry soon some day and have a family and in case you need a suitable provision for your retiring years
Therefore
Assure NOW, when health is good and premiums are low.
For particulars and prospects, please write to-day to:—
The East & West Insurance Co., Ltd.,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Sole Agents:—
THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION.
Secretaries:—
DALAL & Co.
N.B.—WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL REMUNERATION.
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SPECIAL CONCESSIONS
TILL 12TH APRIL ONLY.
SODA HYPO, Photographic, best English 112 lb. keg Rs. 45.
ZINC PLATES for Process work best 40 inch. by 20 inch. each Rs. 25.
S. MAHADEO & SON
295/99, HOLICHAKLA.
Fort, BOMBAY.

Specialities:—
Children's Frocks, Lingerie and Gentlemen's Shirts and Collars.
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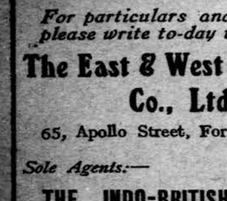
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL CO
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.
MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of White and Black Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materials Cement, etc
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY
Tel. Address "Fashion," Bombay.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.
Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charges extra except white flannels.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar 28th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.59.00
Silver Commercial Bars	101½
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	99 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	15,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	29,000
,, ,, to Japan	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,320,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1,460,000

New York, Mar. 29th.

Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	6,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16½
Demand Bills	4.57.00
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 31st

Rentes 3 %	63
Bar Silver Spot	49 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	51
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	59
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.70

London, April 1st.

Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	52
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	58½
Government Securities 3 %	53½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.84

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 31st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£95½

London, April 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 31st.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lb. ex-Ship	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	600
Maximum prices fixed for Shipmen's.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April Value	510
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Nominal	600
Toria Rapeseed	600
Maximum prices fixed for Shipments.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£83½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metal	10½
Hard Spelters	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Sellers	2/6½

London, April 1st.

SEEDS.

Seeds—No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£113
Yellow Metals'	10½
Hard Spelter	35

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F Calcutta July Sept. Sellers	28/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	29
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	29/2½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	29/3½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Paid	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June Paid	2/6½
Tone:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

Yesterday the Spot rate quoted by the Cotton Contracts Board of Rs. 496 for Fully Good Broach was Rs. 10 higher than the contract rate quoted by them for April-May. This is as extraordinary as the spot rate of the 2nd instant having been quoted Rs. 7 lower than the contract rate! Surely there is some happy medium between these extremes. We could understand the spot rate being quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 higher than the contract rate in order to deter sellers from making tenders of inferior stapled cotton, which will not pass, but Rs. 10 is in our opinion excessive and unjustifiable. Sellers has every right to appeal against the spot rate quoted yesterday, and we trust an appeal will be lodged.

The Mawadi bazaar opened to-day at Rs. 484 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 478 and advanced to Rs. 485. Fluctuations then occurred between Rs. 484 and Rs. 482, but towards the close the rate declined to Rs. 477½, the bazaar closing at Rs. 478. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 478 declined to Rs. 475, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton the demand was moderate. We hear that an appeal has been lodged to-day against the spot rate quoted by the Cotton Contracts Broad yesterday for Fully Good Broach. The appeal has not yet been heard.

The market will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday (Ramnaom.)

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	474
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	478
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	370
Fine M.G Oomras	May	436
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	470

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 8TH APRIL 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April-May	479
Fully Good M. G Bengal	May	366
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	442
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	475
,, ,, ,,	July-Aug.	488

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super Exc.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	390	385	388	371	Ready
M.G. Bijapore Punjab	461	383	381	366	,,
M.G. Oomras Nos	462	462	437	...	,,
M.G. Oomras Nos	...	426	406	396	,,
M.G. Broach	486	491	480	479	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc: the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th April 1919.

Cotton	15,930 bales.
Wheat	20,096 Cwts.
Linseed	3,995 ,,
Rape, etc.	522 ,,
Gingellyseed	137 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	352 ,,
Castorseed	63 ,,
Rice	10,510 ,,
Myrabolams	2 981 ,,
Cottonseed	4,067 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7,936 ,,
Jowar	442 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 8th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35		70 0 0	6 13 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80		70 0 0	6 13 0
,, Karachi Bangla		70 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		12 10 0	13 2 0
,, Cawnpore		12 0 0	12 1 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore		13 2 0	13 10 0
Linseed Brown Bold		13 13 0	14 5 0
,, Thin		13 10 0	14 2 0
Teaseed White 85-15		110 0 0	22 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25		184 0 0	21 0 0
,, Black		100 0 0	20 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50		80 0 0	16 4 0
Popyseed, White		16 12 0	17 4 0
Groundnut		85 0 0	91 0 0
Barley		7 0 0	7 8 0
Mowraseed		43 0 0	...
Castorseed		77 0 0	15 12 0
Forward		Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May		8 3 6	
Linseed May		14 14 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 8th

Rate per lb.

	Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	0 15 6
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 12
Simplex No. 10	0 14 9
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 14 12
Light House No. 6½	0 12 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 8th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5
Fcs. Demand	195½
American Dollars	226½
Hongkong	210
Shanghai	317
Japan	146
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-10-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32 t. 5/16
D. D. on France Fr. 202½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 215.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 146-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 219.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 317.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156-4.
D. D. on New York Rs. 296/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds Due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady for a moderate business passing.

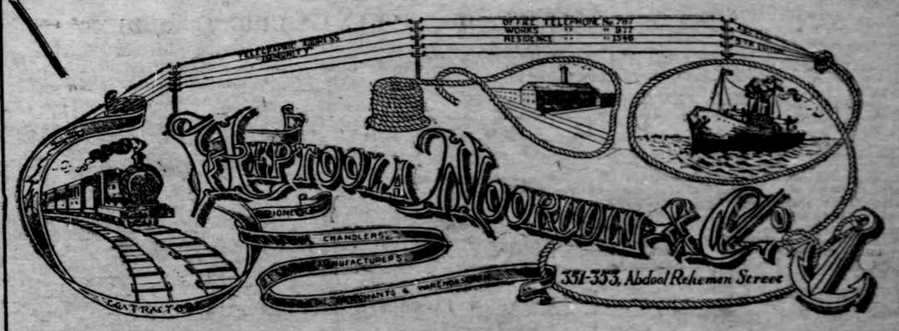
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,180, Swan 610, Simplex 657½, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 565, Madhowji 2,175, Luxmi cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,340, Currimbhoy 365, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 757½, David 585, Crescent 230, Colaba 1,540 xd., Century 470, By. Cotton 590, By. Dyeing 1,500, Bundi 37½, Katni O. 262½, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata New Defd. 435p, Tata Old Defd. 1,120, Tata Ord 237½, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 895, By. Burma 990, By. Burma Petro: 14-13, By. Tramway 590, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro 1,270, Tata Bank 124.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,180, Swan 610, Simplex 660, Shahpurji 122½, Pearls 565, Madhowji 2,170, Luxmi cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,337½, Currimbhoy 365, Kastoorchand 1,050, Finlay 475, Fazulbhoy 760, David 585, Crescent 230, Colaba 1,560, Century 470, By. Cotton 590, By. Dyeing 1,500, Bundi 37½, Katni O. 262½, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,120, Tata O. 237½, Shivrajpur 36½, Alcocks 895, By. Burma Petoo. 985, By. Tramway 592½, By. Steam 345. Tata Hydro: 1,270.

TECHNO-CHEMICAL LABORATORY & WORKS, LTD.
NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL FOR EXTENSION.
Manufactures Drugs of British Pharmacopoea. Chemicals, Dyes and Colours, etc.
PROFITS EARNED 60 PER CENT.
DIVIDEND DECLARED 20 PER CENT.
For particulars apply to:
CALCUTTA STOCK & SHARE SYNDICATE LIMITED.
2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
1077

WHAT IS IT YOU REQUIRE IN SHIPCHANDLERY?
It will pay you to refer to us before clinching a deal elsewhere.
Proprietors:—Chinchpoogly Steam Rope Works and Parel Brass and Iron Foundry.


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HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
C. B. 788.

GRAND Clearance SALE
From 5th April
Sweeping Reductions.
At the new premises of the
INDO FOREIGN PERFUMERY & GENERAL STORES
The Bhatia High School Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. B. 768.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE
Best English Lathes from 6' to 28
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes.
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Middle Size Drilling Machines.
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Wooden Lathes.
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Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard. English Make
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins and Cotton Presses
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.
Best English Mild steel Shafting 2" to 2¼" of 18' to 22' length each and anvils of various sizes.
For further particulars and prices apply to:
E. K. PALIA & CO.
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHAPMAN'S CORPULENCY BELT
RESTORES FORMER SHAPELINESS.

The excessive accumulation of fat in tissues besides the inconvenience it occasions has a tendency to shorten life. Corpulent persons suffer from weighing down of abdomen, producing tired dragging pains in back and loins. As it enlarges, greater strain is brought upon orifice of navel, producing umbelical Hernia. The use of CHAPMAN'S BELT will do more to prevent hernia than all else will towards a cure. CHAPMAN'S BELT affords the most effectual support to the internal organs, preventing pressure on the funds of the womb and protecting against the numerous diseases and deformities which may occur from want of due precaution at these critical stages.
GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Specialists.
5, Sandhurst Rd., Girgaon, Bombay.

PENCH COAL.
It is hereby notified that we are now booking orders for PENCH COAL for delivery during 1919.
Intending purchasers are advised to register their orders as early as possible.
All enquiries should be addressed to our Selling Agents—
Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.
Century Buildings, Hornby Road,
Post Box 416, Bombay.
SHAW WALLACE & CO.
Agents for Pench Collieries.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

EUCALYPTUS SOAP!
Physicians advise a free use of "EUCALYPTUS OIL" to prevent "Influenza"—then why not be "Influenza Proof" by using our "EUCALYPTUS SOAP."
Price Re. 1 per box of 3 cakes.
Can be had at:—
BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES, The HIND STORES, THACKER & Co., Vadgadi and other Chemists.
THE INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS LIMITED.
Matunga, BOMBAY.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Enquiries Solicited for
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed).
GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS
VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.
Manufactured by:—
THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.
Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—'Phone No. 3950
Factory & Offices: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

IT'S NO JOKE TO BE THAT MAN.

NERVO-VITALO PILLS
THE WORLD'S
Tonic
PROVES TO MAKE YOU LIKE THAT FIGURE.
A course of six bottles Rs. 20.
Depot.—
CASH CHEMISTS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
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SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs. Crawford Market, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

TO-DAY.

Annual stock-taking Sale at Bombay Jewellery Mart, 367, Hornby Road, Fort.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, April 10.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bandarabbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed in the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 4 p.m., only.

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Homeward English Mails will be closed at 4 a.m.

MONDAY, April 14.

Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, annual prize distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, College of Science, 5-25 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Empire Theatre: Cinema at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	12 17	0
Gujarat Mail	8 26	29 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21 9
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Mrs. MEEHAN-HANNAH.—Retired nurse of Princess Dorothy of Jind, died at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th April. Funeral arrives Sewree Cemetery at 9 a.m. to-day (Wednesday).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

A Social Gathering will be held to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Association Hall on the occasion of the Ram-Navami Festival.

TELEGRAPH-NOTIFICATION.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports that communication between Alexandria and Suez has now been restored and delays on cables are now considerably reduced.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The inaugural meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Association" will be held to-day at the Servants' of India Society's Hall at 5-30 p.m. to elect Office-bearers. Those enlisted their names as members are requested to attend.

CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding. The Board considered an application by the Municipal Commissioner for a lease of the site of the Chaupati Bandstand. The Board resolved to lease the site for fifteen years at a nominal rent.

G. I. P. LOCAL TIME TABLE.

A meeting of the various local railway and residents' associations will be held under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 291-293, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, to consider over the letter received from the Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway regarding proposed changes in the local time-table.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the College of Science, on Monday the 14th April, at 4-45 p.m. (B. T.).

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction will preside and Mrs. Covernton will distribute the prizes.

BEWARE OF DESCENDING FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu aged 32, who was found in an unconscious condition lying injured between the up and the down lines near the Carriage Examiner's office at Parel Station on the night of Sunday last. The presumption is that the man must have jumped down from a train, which did not stop at that station. The man was taken to the hospital and he died there.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injures received apparently while descending from a moving train.

THEFT ON S. S. LINGAH.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Deputy Inspector Doran charged one Rama Jiva, a Serang and one Nathu Jairam, a khalasi on board the s. s. Lingah, with theft of some cotton cloth and cotton twist, as servants valued at Rs. 92, being a part of the cargo on the said ship.

It appeared from evidence that the first had engaged a prow to take his bedding to his native place. When the prow passed outside the Princess Docks, the Police patrol boat detained and searched it on suspicion when the articles were found concealed in the beddings of both the accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and they were convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following matches were played yesterday.

L. Baines beat C. E. Gwyther, 6—4, 7—5.
E. T. Robinson beat R. W. Wild, 6—3, 7—5.

NOT A JOY-RIDE.

MOTOR DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Aston, passed judgment in the case in which Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged one Shaik Mahomed Eussuf, a motor driver with criminal breach of trust in respect of a motor car valued at Rs. 9,000 belonging to Dr. Carr, dentist.

Mr. Bahmanshah H. Daruwalia, defended the accused.

The prosecution was based on the fact that Inspector Sheepey, saw the accused and two other motor drivers taking a joy-ride, in the said car on February 20, at about 10-30 p.m., near the Wodehouse Bridge. He then informed Dr. Carr about it and with his consent charged the accused with the alleged offence.

The defence stated that the car was thumping and giving jerks and the sparking plug of it had gone out of order. The accused, therefore, took the assistance of two other motor drivers and had a trial drive near the Wodehouse Bridge, to see whether there was any defect.

The learned Magistrate believed the defence story and acquitted the accused.

A DHOTI THIEF'S COUNTER-CHARGE.

RS. 25 FOR A BROKEN ARM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Sergeant charged one Ganpat Sambhu with the theft of a Dhoti, valued at Rs. 1-8-0, belonging to one Dhondeo Tanoo who hung it in the verandah of his dwelling house.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he found the dhoti lying on the ground while he was passing by and that he wanted to replace it in the verandah when the complainant came running and assaulted him with a bamboo causing simple fracture of his left arm.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced him to be bound over in Rs. 25 for six months. The accused then charged the complainant with voluntarily causing him serious hurt by fracturing his left arm.

The Magistrate convicted Dhondeo and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25 out of which, if recovered, Rs. 15 is to go to Sambhu.

MADHAVRAO ROKDE FREE SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils attending Madhavrao Rokde Free School at Mandvi took place on Sunday last at Hitabag under the presidentship of Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, Deputy Collector of Bombay. Mrs. D'Monte gave away the prizes to children. A report of this institution was read by Mr. Chilap. A great difficulty in developing the school is with regard to sufficient accommodation for it. Mrs. Janabai, the proprietress has appealed to the rich people for funds to erect a building for the school; Mr. V. R. Mundhe, one of the grateful pupils of her father, has promised to give Rs. 5,000 for the proposed building. It is hoped that Government will make a liberal contribution to this building fund, in persuance of their policy recently announced. After the report was read Messrs. Korgaokar, Yande, Gole and Keluskar spoke in praise of the sacrifice of the Rokde family in maintaining the school for the benefit of the labouring classes for the last 40 years. They said in the whole of the Presidency they would not find another example of a very poor family keeping a free school for poor people.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 8.

Rainfall has been general in Assam, Bengal and local in Upper Burma, while a few falls are reported from Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar and north Madras. The chief amounts are Lashio ¼in. Maymyo, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Silchar ½in. Shillong, Narayanganj, Chittagong 1in. Coxs Bazar 2in. Saugor Island, Jalpaiguri ½in. False Point and Purnea 1in. The temperature is high along the north-west Frontier and it rose to 109 degrees at Jacobabad yesterday. The western disturbance is affecting Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Bihar and Orissa and appear in Baluchistan.

HUMILIATION DAY AT LAHORE.

MORE DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 7.

Sunday the 6th instant was observed here as a mourning day throughout the city of Lucknow. Every shop in the city including the cantonment was closed and all business suspended. Since the morning Hindus and Mahomedans both fasted.

In the evening a monster meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held under the auspicies of the local Satyagraha Association to condemn the Rowlatt Act. The crowd was estimated between twenty-five to thirty thousand. All the leading citizens took part in the meeting. Nawab Zulqadar Jung presided and delivered a most suitable speech. He pointed out how unfair it was for the Government to pass the Bill in face of the unanimous non-official opposition. He however pointed out that the good which came out of the passing of the Bill was an unexpected unanimity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. He prayed to God that this unity might last for ever for the good of the motherland.

The first resolution protesting against the Rowlatt Act and requesting the Secretary of State to withhold his assent was moved by the Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra. The Panklit in a stirring speech pointed out the helplessness of his countrymen and said that the Act was quite uncalled for. He pointed out how drastic the provisions of the Act were and asked the people to raise their voice against a law which had been passed without the support of a single Indian. Such a law, he was sure, could not remain on the Statute Book for any length of time. The resolution having been seconded by Mr. A. P. Sen and supported by other gentlemen was carried unanimously.

INDIGNATION AT ACTION OF DELHI AUTHORITIES.

The second resolution expressing indignation at the action of the authorities of Delhi and offering sympathy to the innocent who had been killed and wounded there, was moved by Rai Bahadur Dr. M. N. Ohdedar. Babu Rama Chandra seconded it.

The third resolution praying for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and expressing sympathy with the Satyagraha movement and the fourth resolution approving the action of Mr. Jinnah in resigning his seat on the Imperial Council and imploring the non-official Indian members of the said Council to act similarly were put from the chair and carried.

The President was authorised to send by wire the first resolution to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. The meeting was then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair. Inspite of the large crowd absolute order prevailed in the meeting.

AT BASSEIN.

(From a Correspondent.)

All shops were closed at Bassein and work suspended in connection with Black Sunday. In the evening a procession of people representing all communities started from the Par Square in solemn silence and proceeded to the Koli Bridge, where some speeches were delivered and prayers offered to the Almighty for the repeal of the Rowlatt legislation.

UMRETH.

(From a Correspondent.)

UMRETH, April 6.

To-day all the shops were closed. Barbers, mochis, suthars, labourers and all struck work. Many persons observed fast. In the evening a mass meeting was held in Doshi Vania's Dharamshala, where after the speeches were delivered all prayed for the repeal of the Black Act.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday.

The Committee proceeded with the election of its Chairman for the year.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, proposing that Mr. V. A. Dabholkar be elected Chairman, said Mr. Dabholkar had been a member of the Corporation for 10 years and of the Standing Committee for about 7 years and had during that time shown a perfect grasp of municipal questions, and they felt sure that he would do justice to the office and keep up its traditions.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the proposition.

Sir Sassoon David said Mr. Dabholkar would keep up the traditions of the Chair. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dabholkar, thanked the Committee for bestowing upon him the mark of their confidence by electing him Chairman for the current year. He added that with this year would commence an era of rapid progress of many works for the improvement of the sanitation and other conditions of the City which had to be laid aside owing to the difficulties arising out of the war which, they were happy to find, had come to a triumphant close, thanks to the resources and the Naval and Military prowess of the British Empire and her Allies. Occasions would arise when the numerous pressing needs of the City would clash with the financial ability of the Municipality to provide for them and consequently the future task before the Committee did not appear to be a very easy one. But with the advice and assistance of their able and energetic Municipal Commissioner Mr. Monie, they could confidently hope to steer clear with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the Corporation and the public of Bombay. The more they knew Mr. Monie, the more they came to recognise his conspicuous ability, his indefatigable capacity for work and the high purpose he brought to bear in the discharge of his duties. In Mr. Moulvi, Acting Secretary, they had found a very good substitute for Mr. Masani and the opportunities he got of acting as a Secretary in the absence of Mr. Masani, would make him perfect.

CHLORINATION OF TANSA WATER.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner who reported that in March he purchased from the Bombay Commercial Company a further quantity of bleaching powder at Rs. 25 per cwt. for chlorination of the Tansa Water Supply as a preventive measure in view of the occurrence of a number of cases of cholera in the villages close to the Tansa lake. The cost amounted to Rs. 1,500 and was debitable to a grant of Rs. 8,000 sanctioned by the Corporation in October 1918. As however there would be an excess of Rs. 3,000 in this grant, he requested the sanction of the Committee to an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the excess.

The sanction asked for was granted.

HEALTH DURING THE WEEK.

The total mortality during the week ending 5th April was 1,403 and the death-rate 74.48. Deducting 42 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 1,361, giving the death-rate of 72.25. The figures for the corresponding week of 1918 were mortality 965 and the death-rate 51.23; and those for the week during preceding quinquennium (1914-13):—mortality 775 and the death-rate 40.08. Cholera registered 7 attacks (including 1 imported) and 4 deaths. Small-pox registered 80 attacks and 40 deaths. Plague registered 60 attacks and 50 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 376 against 434 in the corresponding week of 1918 and 375 the average of the week during 1914-1918.

AGA KHAN HOCKY TOURNAMENT.

PRELIMINARY ROUND.

LUSITANIANS. A. (2) DRAW WITH ISLAM GYMKHANA. (2)

These two teams met in their preliminary tie in the above tournament on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday when a rather scrappy affair ended in a even draw, the scores being two goals each. Both sides were very evenly matched and had a fairly equal share in attack, though in fairness to the second string of the Lusitanians it should be stated that both in forward and half-back play, they showed commendable grit and resourcefulness than the Islam Gymkhana team, who trusted more on hard hitting and fast running than on science and combination. To add to this they had their weight against a lighter combination which, however, in scientific hockey has no place. The Lusitanian centre forward, Castallino and Newman D'Souza, their centre-half were seen to great advantage in attack and defence respectively. For the Islam Gymkhana, the backs, Shaikh Bham, and Contractor in the forward line showed to great advantage. The Islam Gymkhana scored first through Karim and Mirza and the Lusitanian boys reduced the margin before the call of half-time through Castallino and the teams changed sides with the Islam Gymkhana leading by a goal.

After the usual respite, the Lusitanians were more on the offensive and showed better tackling and eventually equalised through Rodrigues. The Gymkhana boys put on spurt at times, but generally speaking, they lacked cohesion and their final efforts were abortive.

An extra period of ten minutes was then decided on, the teams changing sides after five minutes' play, but no further score was recorded and the game ended in an even draw of two goals all.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians A.—Masquierinas; Stevens and Lewis; Continho: D'Souza and Fernandez; Misquito, Mendies, Castallino, Noronha and Nicholas Rodrigues.

Islam Gymkhana.—Wali Ahmed: G. M. Shaikh and Bham: D. Ahmed. Quazi and M. M. Shaikh: Syed Ibrahim, Gulab, Mirza K. Beg, K. H. Contractor and R. M. Shaikh.

LUSITAINAN (3) HEAT S, AND T. CORPS (0)

Referees.—Mr. Lees and Mr. Reporter.

The second game, fixed for the evening that between the Lusitanians and the Supply and Transport Corps team, provided a very interesting display of hockey, the result being a decisive victory for the Lusitanians by three goals without a response. The outstanding feature of Tuesday's play was the superb goal-keeping by Lieutenant Britts of the Supply and Transport Corps, but for whose brilliant saves, not once or twice but quite half-a-dozen times, the S & T. Corps team would have suffered defeat by a much heavier margin. For the greater period of the time, they kept up a vigorous and incisive attack on the S. & T. Corps goal and but for Lieutenant Britts' brilliant saves, which showed his splendid resourcefulness and alacrity, they might have quite trebled their margin of victory. Lieutenant Fitzpatrick initiated attacks at times but generally unsupported and the half-line lagging far too behind, his ultimate efforts, which showed great grit and determination, proved abortive. During the closing period when Lieutenant Kendall judiciously fed the forwards and kept his forwards well on the go against tremendous odds, "fouls" against Sgt. Cornfield for "kicks" spoiled two splendid openings. The Lusitanians, on the whole, were masters of the situation and their skilful tackling, dodging and combination simply outwitted the opposing defence. Considering their share in attack, a three-goal victory of the Lusitanians rather underestimates their superiority over the beaten team. Lieutenant Britts was a host in himself and it would be no exaggeration to say that Bombay has not seen many goal-keepers like him in recent times.

After about 10 minutes' play, during which the Lusitanians were mostly on the offensive, Johnnie D'Souza got an opening and tapping the ball on his stick in the air for some time quite ten paces, managed to get past the opposing backs and score a beautiful goal from a difficult angle. After the spell of attack, the S. & T. Corps teams forced two corners in quick succession which proved abortive. The Lusitanians returned to attack and kept up a hot pressure on the S. & T. Corps defence, but no further score could be registered as Lieutenant Britts persistently refused to be beaten and the teams changed sides with the Lusitanians leading by a goal.

During the second moiety, the Lusitanians did most of the attacking, the occasional outbursts by the S. & T. Corps being effectively neutralised by Pais, Pinto and Faria. Towards the close Cyriaco D'Souza and F. Fernandez scored two more goals for the Lusitanians who thus won as stated.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians.—Basil; Faria and Rafino; Martin, Paes and Pinto; Johnnie D'Souza, Nelson D'Souza, F. Fernandez, Cyriaco D'Souza and Saldanha.

Supply and Transport Corps.—Lieutenant Britts; Sgt. Atkinson and Sgt. Taylor; Lieutenant Kendall, Sgt. Rancourn and Sgt. Lister; Sgt. Cornfield, Capt. Carroll, Lieut. Fitzpatrick, Lieut. Booth and Sgt. Gaynor.

Referees.—Messrs. James and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Hornets v. Bombay Hindu Hockey Club.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to inadvertence, the names of referees in the replayed tie between the Customs and the Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch were wrongly stated to be Major Brough and Mr. Kapadia, gentlemen who had refereed in the first game between these two teams. Monday's umpires were:—Captain Mathews and Mr. James.

There was a dinner party at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

INDIAN LAC INDUSTRY.

FORESHADOWED DEVELOPMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DEHRA DUN, April 8.

The last two days have been occupied with special subjects. On the 7th the supply of sleepers to the Indian Railways was discussed. Mr. Harvey, Chief Engineer of the N.-W. R., explained the position from the railway standpoint and the Board entered into the question of supplies and prices. The system in force in the U. P. was recommended for adoption and will be laid before a meeting of railway engineers shortly to be convened.

The last day was taken up with a discussion of the lac industry. Representatives of the principal Calcutta firms were present. The meeting recommended the institution of an enquiry through the Department of Commercial Intelligence into the position and the requirements of the industry. The general consensus of opinion on the meeting as a whole was that the Board of Forestry had on this occasion done most useful work and laid the foundations for important and far reaching developments.

THE BOYCOTT TALISMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Over a dozen years ago, there arose some difference between the American and the Chinese Governments. Feelings ran very high amongst the Chinese people, and to compel the American Government to meet their wishes the Chinese people decided to boycott American goods. Various meetings were held and thanks to one race and one language, the news reached every nook and corner of the Empire.

The first steamer which arrived from America to Hongkong after the agitation, carried over 200,000 small sacks of flour, but no Chinese cooly was found to unload the ship. Threats and persuation were used, better remuneration was promised, but to no avail. In the meantime two days passed. On the third day the agents and the commander of the steamer decided to unload the ship with the help of the ship's sailors. The ship which could have been unloaded by the gangs of the Chinese coolies in two days, thus took more than five weeks. The same trouble was experienced for loading the ship; so instead of taking as many weeks for the loading purposes the ship started without any cargo.

I still remember the poor sailors perspiring and swearing with the flour sacks on their backs and hundreds of coolies grinning nearby.

Immediately on receipt of this news by cable to America, the American Government sent a delegation to China. A few meetings were held between the representatives of both the countries and the matter was amicaly settled—to the satisfaction of China.

The moral is obvious and it needs no more words.—Yours, etc.,

EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, April 8.

P.S.—I enclose my card herewith for your information.

DULERAI AND CO'S COTTON REPORT.

Yesterday our market for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts opened at Rs. 475 per candy and a steady rise brought the prices to 484, which was maintained for the whole day. At Colaba the market opened at 484, improved to 489 and after further fluctuations closed at 484.

Yesterday the Cotton Contract Board quoted the rate of spot F. G. Broach at 496 against 486 for F. G. Broach Delivery Contracts. This caused an excitement in market and the prices reached as high as 489. At this level of prices the scarcity of buyers was noticeable and the prices declined to 483 on jobbers selling.

Ready market continues dull with moderate enquiry.

We advise selling at every rise.

(Continued from column 6.)

years the Act is to be in force. One thing at a time is always a good rule. The Government which have passed this Bill cannot be in a fit state of mind to work any new reforms with a whole heart. If Lord Chelmsford's Government is really able to do it they will achieve a psychological miracle. The state of mind which looks to coercion as a remedy, and the state of mind which believes in reform as a remedy, cannot co-exist, in spite of any professions to the contrary, in the same administrator or set of administrators.

ALL POWERFUL EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Then there is another point. The Governor-General is personally responsible for the promulgation of an Ordinance. He has to record the reasons for resorting to it, and to submit them with the Ordinance without loss of time to his Majesty's Government. His Majesty has the same power of disallowing an Ordinance as disallowing an Act. You can easily see that the passing of the Rowlatt Act, if it is not disallowed as we pray it may be by his Majesty, precludes once for all any control on the part of his Majesty's Government over the application of its provisions. Whereas, every time an Ordinance was passed, it could be disallowed by them in the light of representations from the Indian people. I say that the Executive Government of India have made themselves independent not only of Indian opinion but also of the control of his Majesty's Government by passing the Act.

That brings me to the second part of the resolution: This is the only chance for his Majesty to save India from the stigma of this unnecessary, ill-judged, and untimely piece of coercive legislation. His Majesty has before this intervened to retrieve the results of another great blunder of the Government of India, the partition of Bengal. His Majesty's visit to India and the announcements on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar have had most happy effects. His first visit to India impressed him with the need of greater sympathy for the people on the part of the administration. His Majesty, we hope, will note that the Act against which we are protesting is a very grave instance of lack of sympathy with and confidence in the people, and, we trust, our prayer to exercise his power of veto will bear fruit. I support also the prayer to his Excellency the Viceroy to drop the other Rowlatt Bill. It is open to the same objections as the one which has been passed into law.

AN APPEAL TO HIS MAJESTY.

TO RETRIEVE INDIAN BUREAUCRACY'S BLUNDER.

MR. NATARAJAN ON ROWLATT ACT.

Mr. K. Natarajan made the following speech at the meeting on last Sunday evening at the French Bridge in support of the resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Rowlatt Act, and Bill:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I beg to support the resolution which has been moved by Sir Dinshah Petit. It consists of three parts. First, it enters a protest against the passing of the Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act, against the protests of the Indian public. Secondly, it prays that His Majesty the King-Emperor will be pleased to disallow it under the powers vested in him by law. Thirdly, it prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will drop the other Rowlatt Bill which, after its revision by a Select Committee, has been published again for a further expression of public opinion.

With your permission, I propose to make a few observations on each of these three parts. Let me take the first part first. The protest against the passing of the Revolutionary and Anarchical Crimes Act against the protests of the public. Why did the public, why do we to-day, protest against the passing of the Act? Is it because we like to have such crime in our midst, because we enjoy being murdered and dacoited by revolutionaries any more than by common ruffians? I do not think even the officials say that. What they imply rather than state openly is not that we love to be dacoited, but that we either do not sufficiently realise the existence of revolutionary crime or are too timid to give our support to a measure to deal with it drastically. Now, ladies and gentlemen, neither of these implications is correct. We do realise, and realise bitterly, that there has been created in this country a tendency to revolutionary crime which has, in some provinces, taken most ugly shapes. We did not want an Rowlatt Committee to tell us that. What we would have liked the Rowlatt Committee to tell us, and what they have not told us, is how and owing to what causes has this evil tendency come into existence? We maintain that its origins are to be traced to the failure and neglect of the administration to be in touch with public opinion; to its acts in disregard of and in opposition to, in defiance of, public opinion. That being our view, we cannot, while recognising the fact of the existence of a tendency to revolutionary crime, accept the view that measures like the Rowlatt Bills are the measures that are immediately needed to eradicate that tendency. We believe that this can only be done by a liberal measure of constitutional reform, and if we have this, we may safely leave this tendency I have spoken of to die a natural death. If we do not have such reform, these Bills will not only not put an end to the evil, but will greatly aggravate it. As for the timid fear of anarchists, it will, perhaps, be nearer the truth to say that it is those who press forward these violent measures who are timid and not those who would wait to see the effect of constructive reforms before undertaking repressive legislation.

UNPARALLELED UNANIMITY OF OPPOSITION.

Ladies and gentlemen, there has been no parallel in my experience to the unanimity of the opposition which has been roused throughout the country by these Bills. Our representatives in the Imperial Legislative Council fought every inch of ground. We are proud in particular of the firm attitude of our Bombay representatives two of whom are now here. I should like here to express gratitude of the citizens of Bombay to the Indian members who acquitted themselves with such credit and distinction in the debates as to evoke from the Viceroy himself very high praise. Outside the Council, the opposition was as solid and powerful. It will be invidious to mention names but you will, I am sure, all agree that no single man did so much to put the case against the Bills so clearly and unanswerably as my friend, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. I believe it is recognised that his writings on the Bills were most useful in guiding public opinion in its opposition to the Bills. In the face of this strong and united opposition, Government felt it their duty to pass the principal Rowlatt Bill with the help at most entirely of their own officials who were members of the Council. Why did they do that? There was no immediate necessity, as the Defence of India Act has not expired and will not expire for several months after the declaration of peace. Even then, there are the ample ordinance-making powers of the Governor-General to enable Government to cope with any sudden recrudescence of revolutionary crime. They can do all that they wish to do under the new Act and much more under the ordinance of the Viceroy for a period of six months. Even if peace were to be declared to-morrow, Government have in the Defence of India Act and the Ordinance power the means of providing themselves with all the powers necessary to meet any outburst of anarchic crime during the next twelve months. Meanwhile the Reforms, we hope will have come into force. If fresh legislation is necessary it will be most appropriately undertaken in the expanded Legislative. Past experience shows that non-official Indian members are ready to support Government in passing coercive legislation where the need for it is clearly proved. I do not forget that the duration of the Act has been limited to three years, but from my point of view the limitation is of no value. It would have been a real concession if it had been provided that the Act should not be put in force until *after* three years after the introduction of Reforms. That would have given a chance to the reforms, whereas the reforms will have no fair chance during the three

(Continued in column 5.)

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Sole AUTHORIZED Agents for The World Famous FIAT CARS. Pleasure & Commercia

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

GODRE'S SAFES.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible hand-writing, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 9th April, 1919.

MRS. BESANT'S EXPLANATION.

In a personal article appearing in "New India", Mrs. Besant seeks to justify what has been felt by the public to be an indefensible statement concerning the conduct of the authorities in Delhi during the trouble on the 30th of last month. Mrs. Besant admits that the paragraph was written by her. The passage quoted is this: "A Government's first duty is to stop violence—as in Glasgow the other day—before a riot becomes unmanageable; brick-bats must inevitably be answered by bullets in every civilised country." In her explanation, Mrs. Besant re-states her position in regard to the Satyagraha movement and declares her opposition to it. Now we do not quarrel with the judgment of Mrs. Besant with reference to Satyagraha, but the generalisation about the function of a civilised government and the implied comment on the Delhi tragedy which, read in the context it is, however, stand on an entirely different footing. Mrs. Besant withdrew her adherence to the Satyagraha movement in the course of a personal note in "New India" and her main ground of retreat was that the introduction of the term "revolutionary and anarchical crime" in the Bill, profoundly altered the situation. Our contention about the incorporation of this phrase has been that it is illusory, especially because the alleged connection of a charge with "revolutionary and anarchic crime" is to pass unchallenged and untested in the course of subsequent inquiry. Dr. Sapru specifically asked the Law Member about the authority of the Executive to establish the incrimination of the accused concerning the "revolutionary and anarchic" character of the charge and the answer made the position clear. Also, the schedule to the Act is really a most dangerous assortment of crimes and the Government would not alter it by a jot or title. However that may be, Mrs. Besant is a strong opponent of resistance to the Black Act, as also other laws selected by the Committee for disobedience; and Satyagraha is proceeding without her. As to the principle of civil disobedience itself, she showed her support when before the alteration in the preamble she declared her readiness to challenge the Bill. Hence the unfriendly poser of "New India," that the choice lay between the "King-Emperor's laws and Mr. Gandhi's orders," was an unfortunate characterisation of the issue.

So far as her opinion about the Delhi tragedy goes, it is undoubtedly a sweeping generalisation. It is, of course, not a detached pronouncement about the duties of a civilised government, but a comment on the conduct of the authorities made on the day after the occurrence. A Government has the duty of stopping violence. If it is a matter of necessity, the opposing of violence with violence is not a point for dispute, but the degree of violence used and the method by which it is applied, have to be justified. The degree of violence used has to be justified by facts connected with the occurrence and is not a matter for dogmatisation while reports are incomplete and somewhat contradictory. It is not merely a question of Bullets against Brick-bats, and we wish Mrs. Besant had not committed herself to wide generalisation about the "inevitableness" of bullets in connection with the shooting at Delhi. Nor is the Glasgow parallel quite happy, because at Glasgow there was not any unceremonious resort to shooting in spite of the fact that the situation was unquestionably more threatening than was the case at Delhi. The Glasgow riots took place on January 31st and February 1st, and they were serious disturbances. Mrs. Besant is quite mistaken in imagining that in Glasgow (an important city in a civilised country), brick-bats were inevitably answered by bullets. As the reference was rather more fanciful than real we quote the report in the London "Times" of February 1st:

In Glasgow yesterday the refusal of the Government to yield to the demands of the strike leaders was announced to a mass meeting in the great square before the City Chambers. Disorder followed and the Riot Act was read. Bottles were thrown by the strikers, and police on foot and mounted charged the mob. Several persons on both sides were injured. Two strike leaders, William Galacher and David Kirkwood, were arrested. They were allowed afterwards to address the crowd, and they advised their followers to be orderly and to go to Glasgow Green, the recognized place for open-air meetings.

The strikers went, but later there was a further collision with the police, and more injuries resulted. In the earlier scuffles several tramcars were overturned. There was also some smashing of shop windows and looting in various parts of the city. According to the latest reports, there was no renewal of violence last night, but there was some damage by roving bands of youths.

Here there was serious conflict between the police and a mob—more than 5,000, since that figure has impressed Mrs. Besant—but the throwing of brick-bats was not inevitably answered by bullets, but by proceedings less deadly. The "Times" reported only baton-charges. Apart from the degree of violence, the authorities observed the law of reading the Riot Act. Nor was there any shower of bullets during the trouble on the next day, though thirty-four civilians and nineteen non-civilians were injured in the mela. Sentries with steel-helmets and fixed bayonets were stationed in the city, but we do not read of precipitate shooting. The "Times," after speaking of the hooligans who rioted about, smashing windows and throwing bottles, says, on February 2:—"One may well doubt if the military strength now in Glasgow is needed, but the show of strength has at any rate served good purpose." We have dwelt at length on the falsity of the Glasgow analogy, because Mrs. Besant has adhered to it in her explanation. We think that the incidents of Glasgow show that greater forbearance and a stricter observance of legal procedure were needed at Delhi. In any event, Mrs. Besant's impression that the Delhi affair is an illustration of civilised procedure in the style of the Glasgow episodes, is wrong, if only for the reason that the facts do not tally with regard to the use of bullets.

In the explanation of the Delhi Administration, edited and published by the Home Department, there are large gaps, but so far as our information goes, even a complete account of the events of the day would indicate that the authorities resorted to a degree of violence appropriately described by Mr. Gandhi as a Nasmyth hammer to kill a fly. As an illustration of the care and potience with which a civilised administration should proceed against a mob we would quote the following incident from a London paper referred to by the "A. B. Patrika:"

"THE AFFRAY IN THE STRAND."

LONDON, Mar. 9.

"A riot took place in the Strand as the result of a constable endeavouring to arrest American sailors who were gambling outside the Y. M. C. A. refreshment hut. The sailors resisted the constable, who summoned assistance. A melee followed, wherein several American, Canadian and Australian soldiers *fought* the police, who were reinforced from the Bow-street police station. An American policeman *drew a revolver* and threatened the civilian police who rushed and overpowered him. The soldiers attempted to rescue the policeman and in the struggle he was knocked down and trampled upon. The police *using their batons*, felled many soldiers, and, forcing others along Alywych, gradually broke up the rioters. The police arrested seven, including the military policeman.

Owing to a subsequent rumour that the latter died at Bow-street, 3,000 soldiers and sailors proceeded to the Bow-street police station breaking the station's windows and boo-hooing. Thirty police rushed out and charged the mob batoning right and left. Most of the rioters fled towards the Strand. The police were reinforced from neighbouring stations and drew a cordon across Bow-street. A mob of soldiers assembled twenty yards away. Answering their leader's call they *rushed the police*, who simultaneously charged and dispersed the rioters after five minutes' vigorous fighting. Twenty were arrested. Subsequently mounted police patrolled the approaches to Bow-street."

No one disputes the right and duty of Government to suppress disturbances, but in India there is an unfortunate tendency among authorities to save all bother and make short work of the business with powder and shot. If a trouble like the one in London we have quoted occurs in India, we shall hear blood-curdling accounts of riots and mutiny and civil war, and see a liberal use of first-class ammunition. Mr. Gandhi condemns the use of violence, and we think that gentler measures would have sufficed at Delhi. Anyway, a categorical description of the use of bullets as inevitable against brick-bats is unwarranted, and dialectic apologies of the position only aggravates the error.

THE LESSON.

Black Sunday, the day of national humiliation and self-renewal, will remain a landmark in the history of India. The soul-stirring accounts that we published yesterday and many more that we publish to-day about the huge and unprecedented demonstrations held throughout the country ought to be enough to open the eyes of any Government—which professes to be civilized. Never before during the British rule in India has public opinion been expressed in such an emphatic and religious way, never before has public indignation been stirred to such depths as in this case; and to disregard the intensity and universality of the feelings evoked would be a stupendous folly. There are moments in the history of every nation when it rises to a man to resist an act of injustice. At such moments the psychology of the nation's mind has properly and fully to be analysed and understood. If the rulers fail to understand it, the inevitable doom overtakes them in the fulness of time. Lord Chelmsford has failed to understand the psychology of the people's mind. Here lies the real danger. No Government in the world, however autocratic it may be, will dare to disregard the universal feelings of a whole nation. When the governed lose trust in the Government and the Government becomes suspicious about the people, an atmosphere of distrust prevails everywhere. The good relations which ought to subsist between the rulers and the ruled become strained. Needless sufferings follow—but the victory ultimately remains with the people. That is the lesson of history which should not be lost sight of. History repeats itself everywhere and at the present moment if the Government of India will underrate or ignore the strength of the people's will and persist in asserting their own which has behind it only the support of physical force, it will not be long before they realise that they were counting upon forces which are always subservient to moral forces. Peoples of other countries have achieved their end by bloody revolutions and violent revolts, but we think it will be India's proud privilege to secure the assertion of her people's will and power by bending the Government by their moral fervour. It may take years to do that. It may entail continuous sufferings and great sacrifices, but moral forces will soon assert their superiority. That process has already been initiated, the spiritualisation of the people's sentiments and feelings has begun and it is only time that will bring them the fruits of the faith in the true inward strength that they possess. The accounts of the demonstrations in the country show that feelings of indignation at the Black Act were expressed in most measured and moderate terms. We repeat, what we have said over and over again, that the Government are committing an egregious blunder in hurling at the people this hated piece of legislation. It is not yet too late for the decision to be reconsidered—a decision arrived at in complete opposition to the people's will. In the blind arrogant of their power and strength Government may misread the signs of the times. But they have no excuse to misread the lesson of history.

Notes of the Day.

Peace Treaty.

The Allies hope that the peace treaty would be ready on the 14th and that the pourparlers will begin on the 2nd instant. Mr. Lloyd George wants a fortnight more for rebuilding the world. Though every one would like to have peace as early as possible, it is better that it should be built on sure foundations. With all our sympathy for the French and our dislike of the Boche, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the policy of annexation on which France has embarked will be beneficial to her in the long run. The French press is hopeful of a decision in favour of France, the left bank of the Rhine is to be neutralised and the Saar Coal valley to be handed over to France. The question of reparation is to be solved by an annual contribution to be paid by Germany, the amount being fixed every year by experts. Regarding indemnities or reparation in the form of indemnities, many theories have been advanced and the latest theory of an annual levy does not offer a satisfactory solution of the question.

Reparation or Revenge?

It would not do to ask Germany to mortgage her future permanently. It is far better to take a lump sum now and leave Germany to herself. Annual levy means an army of occupation and many things else which may not be to the advantage of the Allies. All French views are tinctured by the idea of revenge and it would not do to forget it. It is exceedingly unfortunate that President Wilson has been ordered to take rest at this juncture and though Colonel House, who has replaced him, has been in the closest touch with the subject, it needs no saying that Colonel House can never hope to have the influence possessed by President Wilson. Of the annual levy France, we are told, is to get 55 per cent. and 45 per cent. are to be distributed amongst all the rest. France has suffered most, but Britain has spent most and Britain wanted, therefore, the percentage to be fixed on war cost. The sufferings of France cannot be minimised but it should not be forgottem that there are other and decidedly more helpless sufferers than France. Belgium, Servia, Rumania, not to speak of the new states encircling Germany, have their own needs and it would be an injustice to them all to give as much as 55 per cent. to France.

Germany and Bolshevism.

Neither the French Government nor the French public, we are told, will allow itself to be bluffed by the German threats of going Bolshevik. It is no peculiarity of the French. None of the Allies would be cheated out of their just dues simply because Germany threatens to adopt Bolshevism. But at the same time none of the Allies would care to drive Germany to Bolshevism as France may not mind doing. She still remembers 1870. She proposes that drastic measures should be adopted if peace preliminaries are not signed within a specified time just as Bismarck did in 1871. The Allies are not there simply to consult the wishes, pleasure and fears of France only. The Allies are bound to consult the wishes of others in the field and if by moderating their demands in certain particulars they can place peace on a surer footing, stablise Government in Germany and drive out Bolshevism from there, they will not hesitate to do so.

Russian Affairs.

The situation in Russia, to judge from recent cables, is still a mystery. For some days we had a series of telegrams foretelling an early collapse of the Bolsheviks. Sir Ernest Shackleton, who has returned from Northern Russia, says that the position of the Allied northern forces is an anxious one. He speaks of the Bolsheviks as well equipped and well organised. We doubt, however, whether Sir Ernest Shackleton's idea of a war with Russia would be a popular one or would be taken up by the Allies. Though Sir Ernest Shackleton says that a three months" war would suffice, generally a war with Russia is a war without end and in face of America's objections, concerted action does not seem to be possible. It is for the Russians themselves to fight Bolshevism and the Allies can give them technical help.

Mr. Shastri at Madras.

Speaking at the inauguration of the Liberal League in Madras, the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri said that for the last two years, that is, since the Moderate dominance was thrown off, the Congress and the League had left their original moorings. Mr. Shastri wants continuity in Indian politics, maintenance of the British connection uninterrupted and *aste kadam*. The great and important thing was that the Reforms should be embodied in the shape of a Parliamentary statute. We have no objection, but we must first see what is going to be embodied and we need not neglect things happening at home. It is absurd to say that Satyagraha and the Reforms are antagonistic While some will look after Satyagraha, there will be many to see that adequate reforms are duly granted. For the rest, what about the agitation which Mr. Shastri, according to his own statement, was to carry on after the passing of the Rowlatt Bill?

Public Agitation.

Generally the bureaucracy fights exceedingly shy of public agitation in any form. But Sir George Lloyd coming fresh from a freer atmosphere, welcomes public agitation. We only hope that he will not allow the bureaucracy to stifle his good intentions and that he will show himself responsive to public agitation. Speaking on Bombay's housing problems, Sir George said: "It is time that we had a better and stronger public opinion here. I should like to see columns of it in newspapers. I should like to see an expression of public agitation to drive both the municipality and Government on in this matter. My own experience as an elected representative of the people has been that public agitation is the greatest incentive to municipal and other reforms." We hope to see Sir George's administration affording a fresh proof of this truth.

Thirst in Salsette.

The scarcity of water in Salsette is being acutely felt by the residents, and considering the expansion of Bombay, it is a mistake to regard the needs of the suburbs with distant and apathetic interest. If Bombay is to be a healthy city, it must help in the development and improvement of Salsette. It is not like sparing gifts for the Eskimaux to give aid to the inhabitants of Salsette, because most of them live there on account of congestion in the city and not merely because they choose it. In the improvement of drainage, water-supply and communications, it must be a fixed principle with the Bombay Municipality to extend a helping hand to Salsette whenever possible. Complaints about the scarcity of water in Salsette, however, show that immediate steps should be taken for the relief of the people. Most of the wells have dried up. The provision of ordinary amenities of life in Salsette are at present a subject practically under Government responsibility. The arrangements about the water supply are still primitive and at the moment there is actual distress on account of thirst to men and animals. We do not know what is going to be done for immediate relief, but unless instant steps are taken, the sufferings due to lack of water will reach a serious climax.

SYNDICATE OF BANKS IN BRUSSELS.

TO PROMOTE CREATION OF AERIAL FLEET ON CONGO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 4.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

The Havas Agency states that a syndicate of great banks and industrial companies in Brussels, Liege and Antwerp has been formed to promote the creation of a vast aerial fleet on the Congo conveying passengers and colonial produce to the coast from the most extreme points of the Dark Continent.

SILVER FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 8.

NEW YORK.—Two million dollars of silver have been shipped to India.

CABLE ITEMS.

Death is announced of Major-General Sir F. H. Drummond.

Death is announced of Brigadier E. R. Courtenay.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar and party have arrived in London from India.

The Aga Khan has gone to Paris.

ITALIAN HONOURS FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 8.

The "Gazette" contains the following honours conferred on the officers of the Indian Army:—

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on Colonel R. A. Steel (Officer); Order of Crown of Italy (Grand Officer) on Sir John Cowans; and Order of Crown of Italy (Officer) on Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Alexander.

INPURI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

In the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case, Dalpat Singh, approver, gave detailed descriptions of the dacoities committed by the members of the Society who were nearly all students and teachers. The witness described the distribution of leaflets in Mainpuri and posting them in various parts of the town, as also posting of them to several gentlemen, addresses being written outside covers with rubber types. The leaflets were posted to monitors of schools in the surrounding districts. All this work of despatching was done in one of the accused's rooms, the glass panes of which had paper pasted on them.

SATYAGRAHA AT WORK.

AHMEDABAD LADIES TO THE FORE.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Mrs. Mani Parekh, Mrs. Gomati Mashamwala, Mrs. Laxmibai Kalelkar, Mrs. Laxmibai Khare, Mrs. Parvati Desai, Messrs. Vinayak Bhave, Vrijlall Rupani, and Babu Govind Misra sold copies of "Hind Swarajya." Messrs. Vallabhai Patel, Chandulal Desai, Indulal Yajnik and Jadavji Gandhi prepared and sold about 700 copies of the "Satyagrahi," a Gujrati weekly paper published by Mr. Gandhi in violation of the law of registration of newspapers.

GORAKHPUR'S PROTEST.

FRATERNISATION OF HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, April 7.

The Black Sunday was observed here yesterday. There was general fasting and a complete suspension of business. All shops were closed, and even ekka and gharries were not to be seen. The city was in deep mourning. Large numbers of people, Hindus and Mahomedans, bathed in the river side by side. In the afternoon a monster mass meeting was held which was attended by at least 15,000 people. The people of all denominations, zamindars, bankers, merchants, educationists, agriculturists, and wage-earners were strongly represented. Such a thrilling scene was never witnessed before. Seth Jugal Kishore, a vakil, was voted to the chair. The meeting opened with a prayer by Maulana Shakirali, advocate and secretary of the Home Rule League, invoking the aid of the Almighty in this crusade, and praying for the strength of Sant Atmabal to the humble followers of Mahatma Gandhi. Seth Jugalkishore then delivered his stirring presidential address and was followed by Messrs. Niharkumar, Sanyal, Ramchandra Prashad, Haziz Hafizuddin, Shakirali and Vindhyavasini Prasad Varmah. Special stress was laid on the Delhi tragedy, and everybody was convinced that the blood of Delhi martyrs spilt so wantonly will, for evermore, form the cement of a lasting union between the two great communities of India. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the citizens of Gorakhpur in a public meeting assembled, after a whole-day's fasting and prayer, solemly declare that the passing of the Black Act and Government's decision to enact another similar law in the next session of the Imperial Legislative Council, are opposed to all principles of liberty and good Government, and request the Secretary of State for India to respect the unanimous view of the people of India by withholding his assent.

That this meeting disapproves the action of the Delhi authorities in resorting to barbarous methods in dispersing the crowd, and is of opinion that in no case was order to shoot the unarmed and unprotected people was justifiable.

That this meeting is of opinion that the Home Department, contrary to all principles of justice, equity, and good conscience, and in a most high-handed manner, accepted the colored version of the Delhi authorities made in their self-defence, and asserts that such a course is likely to create a want of confidence in Government.

The meeting concluded with a stirring poem from Chatradharji and a vote of thanks to the chair. The national

GADAG'S PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

GADAG, April 7.

At the citizens' meeting held yesterday evening Mr. Shantaramrao Vinekar presiding the following resolution was passed unanimously. That this meeting of Gadag citizens, assembled after fast and prayers, solemnly declares that the passing of the Rowlatt Bills into law and the proposal to push other one in the next session of the Imperial Council is subversive of the principle of liberty and justice, and destructive of the primary rights of individuals, that it requests the Secretary of State for India to withhold his assent and move His Majesty the King-Emperor to order the removal of these un-British acts from the Statute Books.

AT ASHALALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Home Rule Leagues of Vasai, Ashalali, Jetalpur and Lambha, was held at Ashalali under the chairmanship of Mr. Jethalal Jivabhai Amin, District Inspector of Home Rule Leagues of Ahmedabad. Mr. Mulchand C. Bhagwat who had specially come from Ahmedabad under the instructions of the Satyagraha Sabha of Ahmedabad, addressed the meeting on the Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha. The President exhorted the audience to take the Satyagraha pledge. Resolutions requesting his Majesty the King-Emperor to repeal the Black Bill and supporting the Satyagraha movement were then passed.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Mahatma Gandhi has received the following messages of sympathy with the Satyagraha movement:—

1. From Mr. Ibrahim I. Aswat, Chairman, British Indian Association, Johannesburg Transvaal:—

"Community tenders you wholehearted support your action Rowlatt Bills, prays that Council may be converted to your views. We regard measures insulting. (Is this) a return for India's sacrifices for Empire during times of trial."

2. From Mr. Shamshadali Khan, Chairman Hardnaganj:—

"Satyagraha day observed here according your injunction."

3. From Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Madras:—

"Thanks to you, Satyagraha Sunday passed off gloriously. All shops, bazaars, hotels, markets closed. Bajanas prayers in temples Harikathas with fasting performed all over city. Evening Beach meeting, one hundred thousand people absolutely unprecedented numbers and enthusiasm six platforms with speakers including ladies meeting Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians joined your and Subramania's message read resolution praying resolute act passed. Immense crowds most ordinary throughout. No police interference familiar reports from districts full account in "Hindu."

4. From Mr. Joseph, Madura:—

"Thanks for message. Shops closed, Satyagraha meeting, fifty thousand."

5. From Mr. Rajagopalchar, Madras:—

"Evening demonstration unparalleled history Madras. Over one lakh assembled Beach addressed from fsh platforms ladies two thousand. Lasted five to seven. Perfectly peaceful."

6. From Dr. Krishnaprasad, Hathras.

"Hathras Hindu, Mahomedans fasted entire business remained closed. Public meetings Wire held in the evening."

7. From Secretary, Satyagraha Sabha, Gurdaspur:—

"Your programme followed. Gurdaspur Batala, Posthankot, Dinanagar towns Gharota Behrampur, Berananak, Fatehgarh, Srigobindpur, Aliwalbhariwal, etc., kasbas in Gurdaspur fasting. Business stopped all mourning meetings held telegrams sent. Please send pledges."

8. From Mr. Shabhunath, Sitapur:—

"Satyagraha Day observed with due solemnity, grain vegetables and cloth markets and all other shops in the city remained closed. The business and traffic wholly suspended. A large number of people including many ladies kept fast and in the evening the people assembled in large numbers at Shyamnath temple offered prayers for the success of Satyagraha movement and condemned the black act. Great enthusiasm prevailed. May God preserve you long to advance the cause of the motherland."

9. From Mr. Santram, Secretary, Batala:

"Your message observed. Batala people faithfully pray long life."

AT CHANDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHANDA, April 7.

The 6th of April was observed here as a mourning day. The bazaars were closed, all ordinary business was suspended, and public meetings on the evenings of the 5th and 6th were held in the Shri Govindswamy Temple, under the presidentships of Messrs. Atre, pleader of Wardha, and Mr. Daji Ganesh, pleader of Chanda, respectively. The people observed the fast, and offered their prayers to the Almighty Providence. The town had a gloomy appearance. There was a gathering of over a thousand persons. A resolution protesting against the passing of the Rowlatt Bills and praying the Government for the withdrawal of the Black Act was passed and a copy sent to the Secretary to the Viceroy

AT CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, April 7.

The citizens of Agra, over 60,000, assembled in a public meeting yesterday. After suspending all business and observing a fast and offering prayers, they entered a most emphatic and indignant protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act. A cable has been sent to the Secretary of State, requesting him to veto the Act. After the meeting, a monstrous procession of all communities and ranks was organised which passed through the principal streets of the city.

PATTI OBSERVES THE BLACK SUNDAY

(From a Correspondent.)

PATTI, April 7.

No business was going on. All the shops were closed. Every person, Hindu, Mohamedan or Sikh, male or female fasted. At 4-30 p.m., a meeting attended by about two thousand persons was held and resolutions of protest against the Black Act were adopted.

PROTEST FROM ERANDOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

ERANDOL, April 8.

A public meeting was held on Sunday night under the auspices of the Taluka Sabha, Mr. Ramnath Hiralal presiding. A resolution protesting against the Rowlatt Act and requesting the Secretary of State to use the Crown's right of veto was unanimously passed. Messrs. Joshi and Deshpande addressed the meeting.

AN UNREGISTERED NEWSPAPER

The following are the contents of the "Satyagrahi," the unregistered newspaper, which Mahatma Gandhi issued on Monday in defiance of the Indian Pres Act:—

(Please read, copy and circulate among friends; and also request them to copy and circulate this paper.)

No. I. Price one pice.

SATYAGRAHI.

(Editor: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.)

Published every Monday at 10 a. m.

BOMBAY: 7th APRIL 1919.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This paper has not been registered according to law. So there can be no annual subscription, Nor can it be guaranteed that the paper will be published without interruption. The editor is liable at any moment to be arrested by the Government, and it is impossible to ensure continuity of publication until India is in the happy position of supplying editors enough to take the place of those arrested. We shall leave no stone unturned to secure a ceaseless succession of editors.

It is not our intention to break for all time the law governing publications of newspapers, This paper will therefore exist so long only as the Rowlatt legislation is not withdrawn.

OUR CREDENTIALS.

Our credentials are best supplied by ensuring the question what will "Satyagrahi" do? "Satyagrahi" has come into being for the sake of ensuring withdrawal of the Rowlatt legislation. Its business therefore is to show the people ways of bringing about such withdrawal in accordance with the principles of Satyagraha. The Satyagraha pledge requires the signatories to court imprisonment by offering civil disobedience by committing a civil breach of certain laws. This publication can therefore show the best remedy in one way and that is by committing civil disobedience in the very act of publishing this journal. In other forms of public activity the speaker is not obliged to act as he preaches. The objection is to draw attention to this contradiction as a fault. It is a method of doing public work. The method of Satyagraha is unique. In it example alone is precept. Therefore whatever are suggested herein will be those that have been tested by personal experience, and remedies thus tested will be like well-tried medicine more valuable than new. We hope therefore that our readers will not hesitate to adopt our advice based as it will be on experience.

NEWS.

Yesterday many great events took place; but none was as great as that owing to the ceaseless efforts of Satyagrahis the mill-hands celebrated the National Day by working in their respective mills as they were unable to get permission of their employers,

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SATYAGRAHIS.

We are now in a position to expect to be arrested any moment. It is therefore, necessary, to bear in mind that, if anyone is arrested he should without causing any difficulty allow himself to be arrested and if summoned to appear before a court he should do so. No defence should be offered and no pleaders engaged in the matter. If a fine is imposed with the alternative of imprisonment, imprisonment should be accepted. If only a fine is imposed it ought not to be paid but that his property, if he has any, should be allowed to be sold. There should be no demonstration of grief or otherwise made by the remaining Satyagrahis by reason of the arrest and imprisonment of their comrade. It cannot be too often repeated that we court imprisonment and we may not complain of it when we actually receive it. When once imprisoned, it is our duty to conform to all prison regulations, as prison reform is no part of our campaign at the present moment. A Satyagrahi may not resort to surreptitious practices, of which ordinary prisoners are often found to be guilty. All a Satyagrahi does can only and must be done openly.

(Sd.) MOHANDAS GANDHI.

BEGINNING OF SATYAGRAHA.

HOW IT IS WORKING.

With the observance of the Humiliation Day, on Sunday last, the Satyagraha struggle has begun, but the first civil disobedience of laws took place on Monday. A meeting of the Satyagraha Committee had decided on the first step to be taken in the direction of working the laws regarding the distribution of prohibited literature, and the publication of newspapers.

The first of these was by the sale of the book "Hind Swarajya", by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, and published by Messrs. Umar Sobani and Shankerlal Ghelabhai Banker. Most of the Satyagrahis were given copies of these books for sale and large numbers, over fifteen thousand, were sold on Monday. The Satyagrahis spread themselves all over the city, and began selling the books at two annas a copy. The copies sold like hot cakes, and fancy prices were paid for them, some paying eight annas, or even a rupee for a single copy. Mr. Gandhi himself sold the books on the Chowpatty; Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Umar Sobani seated in motor car, sold a good many copies, and numbers of copies were presented by them with their names on them, to Mr. F. C. Griffiths, the Acting Commissioner of Police. Miss Anusuya Sarabhai and Mr. Banker sold the books in Bhuleshwar and other places, going round in a motor car. At Boribunder it was Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who sold the "Hind Swarajya." Besides this other Satyagrahis sold their allotted portion all over the city and they disposed of their share as rapidly as possible. Each Satyagrahi wears on his breast a silver medal with the words "Satyagraha", on it in bold relief. The Satyagrahis were disposing of their books until late at night, but so far no one has been arrested.

The programme chalked out for Tuesday was the sale of Mr. Gandhi's book "Story of a Satyagrahi" which is the paraphrase of the "Defence and Death of Socrates" by Plato. Copies of it were distributed among the Satyagrahis on Tuesday morning.

As stated by Mr. Gandhi in his letter the Satyagrahis are publishing a newspaper—in order to break the laws of publication—on every Monday without having it registered. It will appear, it is stated, on every Monday at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday the Satyagrahis sold the newspaper "Satyagrahi" lithographed on half a sheet of foolscap priced at one pice each. It was sold rapidly. The name of the seller as well as the publisher was printed on it. Mr. Gandhi himself is the publisher of it. It is printed on one side only and there are merely two columns of reading matter. We reproduce elsewhere the contents of the inaugural issue of the "Satyagrahi." Large numbers of the pamphlets "The story of a Satyagrahi" and "Hind Swarajya" were again sold on Tuesday with the names of the sellers on them. So far the Police had not arrested any of the Satyagrahis.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Umar Sobani did a very brisk trade in the proscribed pamphlets both in the Share Bazaar, the Apollo Street and the neighbouring streets. The prices ranged from two annas a copy to ten rupees. A large number of copies were sold at a high price, no one demurring to pay it to the Satyagrahis.

SALE OF PROSCRIBED LITERATURE.

HIND SWARAJ BY MAHATMA GANDHI

Thousands of copies of this book have been sold since Monday evening by the Satyagrahis. Over Rs. 500 have already been received from the sale.

BLACK SUNDAY IN CHHINDWARA.

A UNIQUE DEMONSTRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHHINDWARA, April 8.

Sunday the 6th was observed here as a day of purification by Hindus Moslems, Jains and Sikhs in exceptionally large numbers. Many including women and children fasted. Mussalmans who had offered funeral prayers for the Delhi martyrs on Friday last began the day with the third-day ceremony including "Koran" reading. Later on Hindus and Mussalmans gathered before a temple and jointly offered prayers to Almighty for divine guidance of Government, grant of power to the people to bear oppression with courage and fortitude. The Jain temple remained full worshipers throughout the day. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police visited various bazaars, but all remained closed without resort to any persuasion such a complete and absolute suspension of business has been unknown in the living memory. Villagers remained at home fasting and praying. The day ended with Mussalmans breaking fast at sunset in the mosque and praying. Afterwards all gathered before the temple. Mr. Ghate who presided in an eloquent speech moved the protest against Rowlatt legislation. Another resolution supported the Moslem League views regarding the Caliphate and Holy Places of Islam. All felt thankful for the success achieved beyond their highest expectation, such as would gladden Mahatma Gandhi's heart.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT TRICHINOPOLY

(From a Correspondent.)

SRIRANGAM, April 7.

The Satyagraha celebrations at Trichinopoly were a grand success. Early morning at 7 a.m., a huge procession, with black flags and impressive mottos, started from the Clock Tower and made a solemn and silent march through Big Bazaar Road to the Convey river interrupted only by the periodic solemn cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." Perfect calm and quiet was preserved without the aid of the authorities, though over 60,000 people attended the imposing scene. Throughout the town, not a single shop, coffee club or any place of business was opened in spite of high officials' pressure and influence. Prayers were said in all places of worship in the noon and thousands observed the fast. The meeting in the evening in front of the Town Hall was the largest ever attended. A modest estimate places it over 25,000. The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rungasamiengar presided, and Doctor Rajan, Mr. Jambunather and Pandit Saviriraya Pillai spoke in Tamil, and Syed Merthus Sahib made an impressive speech in Urdu.

The meeting at Saranjam in the evening at the Coronation Hall was filled to overflowing and the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Rungasamiengar, Doctor Rajan, and Mr. Sivaswamier were listened to with rapt attention. Perfect silence and order were observed at the meeting.

SIR M. O'DWYER'S LAST OUTBURST.

A PARTING WARNING TO "AGITATORS"

SNEERS AT SUNDAY'S DEMONSTRATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE April 8.

A meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held on Monday morning, the Lieutenant-Governor presiding.

After the interpellations, the final discussion on the Budget took place. Several non-official members who spoke congratulated the Finance Member on the Budget and made a reference to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration and his impending departure.

His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer then addressed the Council, this being his last speech in the Council. His Honour, after referring to the Budget, the economic situation, industrial progress, and internal security of the province, said, "The Government of this province is, and will remain determined that public order which was maintained so successfully during the time of war shall not be disturbed in the time of peace. Action has therefore already been taken under the Defence of India Act against certain individuals at Lahore and Amritsar who, whatever their motives, were openly endeavouring to arouse public feeling against Government. The British Government, which has crushed foreign foes and quelled internal rebellion, could afford to despise these agitators, but it has the duty of protecting the young and the ignorant whom they may incite to mischief and crime while themselves standing aside. I, therefore, take this opportunity of warning all who are connected with the political movements in the province that they will be held responsible for the proper conduct of meetings which they organise, for the language used at, and the consequences that follow such meetings. Subject to these provisos, Government has no desire to restrict in any way the right of public meetings, but it is a matter of common knowledge that those who organise such meetings even with legitimate objects often lack moral courage or authority to restrain some of the more violent speakers. It is also, I fear, only too true that owing to the wild and reckless language which a handful of noisy agitators habitually indulge in, sober and reasonable men with a regard for their izzat, shrink from attending such meetings. Restraining influences are, therefore, either absent or are not exercised, hence the necessity for any warning which is addressed to the press as well as to the platform. I would ask in all seriousness: "Is this the calm and reasonable atmosphere which was needed to prepare the way for constitutional reforms?" It certainly is not, and those who are creating that unhealthy atmosphere are the deadliest enemies of the cause of reform which they propose to champion. Fortunately, their influence does not correspond to the noise they make. They do not speak with the voice of the Punjab."

Sir Michael then spoke about the Rowlatt Act and said it could only come into force on a special order of the Governor-General-in-Council and could only be applied to the parts of the country where anarchical and revolutionary movements existed and was only concerned with certain scheduled offences. It conferred on the police no powers of arbitary arrest, search, or interference. Continuing, Sir Michael said "The recent puerile demonstration against the Rowlatt Act in both Lahore and Amritsar would be ludicrous, if they did not indicate how easily ignorant and credulous people, not one in a thousand of whom knows anything of the measure, can be misled. Those who wantonly mislead them incur a serious responsibility. I would remind you of President Lincoln's famous saying:—'You can, if you are very clever and very unscrupulous, mislead all people for some time, and, some people for all time, but you cannot mislead all people for all time.' Those who appeal to the passion and ignorance, rather than to reason, have a day of reckoning in store for them."

PUNJAB'S WAR ACHIEVEMENTS.

Sir Michael then referred to the constitutional reforms and coming to the war said:—"We can claim to have raised about 3,00,000 combatants during the four years of war or more than half the total raised in the Indian Empire excluding, of course, the splendid contribution from our gallant neighbours and Allies in Nepal."

In concluding his speech, Sir Michael said:—"Gentlemen, I have often been criticised for dwelling on the achievements of the Punjab in season and out of season, but my pride on the province is based on no narrow parochial spirit. I have spent 15 years away from it, during which I have seen many other parts of India. I might, indeed, say much. I have seen and known cities, known men and manners, climates, councils, governments, but nowhere did I find the same qualities as the Punjab can show, from the prince's palace down to the peasant's hut. I found I could meet a Punjabi, whatever his class or condition, as man to man without suspicion or mistrust. I found him in the main loyal but not subservient, brave but not boastful, enterprising but not visionary, progressive but not pursuing false ideals or mistaking the shadow for the substance. These are qualities which have made the Punjab among the provinces of India not the least honoured of them all, and these are qualities which, combined with moral courage, will be so essential in the times before you will keep the Punjab in the vanguard of progress and prosperity."

ALLIED FORCE ON ARCHANGEL FRONT.

POSITION ANXIOUS.

SIR E. SHACKLETON ON BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 8.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has returned from Murmansk and Archangel. In an interview with Reuter he said the position of the Allied Northern forces was undoubtedly an anxious one. The Bolsheviks were well equipped and well organised, they were ably led and largely outnumbered the Allies, hence both the Murmansk and the Archangel fronts were in danger.

It was not merely a question of saving our own troops, for half a million people had thrown in their lot with us. They were originally anti-German and now were anti-Bolshevik. Consequently, there was a moral obligation to take action. An announcement to that effect would be a spear-pointed thrust at the heart of Bolshevism and an incentive to Russian mobilisation.

Sir Ernest Shackleton was confident that sufficient volunteers could be obtained to meet the situation. He declared that the British did not yet realise what was at stake if the peril was not instantly grappled with, whereas a three months' campaign by a militarised army would break the Bolshevik menace which was becoming far worse than German militarism.

SITUATION CAUSING GREAT ANXIETY.

CONFIDENCE IN OFFICER COMMANDING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 8.

Reuter learns that the situation of the Allied troops in Murmansk is causing considerable anxiety. Relief or reinforcement is a matter of great importance. An American detachment is already proceeding to Murmansk and British troops are preparing to follow.

On the Archangel front it is expected that the Bolsheviks will shortly make a determined effort to push the Allies into the sea during the next two months, while the Allies are still isolated by ice. The enemy has very superior forces and thawing of their portion of the river Dvina before the Allied portion will greatly assist them. The Allied troops are likely, therefore, to have a hard time and absolute necessity for reinforcing or relieving them as possible is emphasised.

Obviously Murmansk, which is a warm water post, cannot be evacuated until the Allies have withdrawn from the Archangel. The situation compares somewhat with that of Kut, but relief of troops in the north is far more important.

Highest opinion is entertained of the General Officer Commanding, General Ironside, whose indefatigable interest in the various Allied forces is having a most beneficial effect.

PEACE CONFERENCE URGED TO SETTLE RUSSIAN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 8.

It is urged that peril of the troops in North Russia is a reason why the Peace Conference must settle its policy towards Russia without delay.

It is emphasised that no steps must be neglected to relieve that force.

GENERAL IRONSIDE.

A MAN OF KITCHENER TYPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 8.

General Ironside, General Officer Commanding the Allied troops in North Russia is described in authoritative military circles as a man of wonderful energy and initiative who has travelled all over the world. He is a man of Kitchener type, 6ft.—4in. high and weighing seventeen stone. He went through the German Herero campaign as an ox-waggon driver. He now spends whole days and nights visiting various parts of the front on sledge encouraging and cheering up the troops.

LANDING OF TROOPS AT DANZIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

News is expected in Paris that Erzberger has accepted the terms communicated by Marshal Foch concerning the landing of General Haller's troops at Danzig.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO TAKE REST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

The Havas Agency states that President Wilson has been ordered by his physician to take rest, being very much overworked.

Colonel House took his place in the Council of Four to-day.

BLACK SUNDAY IN AHMEDABAD.

Photo by G. Kanetkar and Co.

Over fifty thousand people of all classes and creeds participated in the Satyagraha procession on Sunday last at Ahmedabad

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO THE SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

BOMBAY.

Vrajlal Madhavdas.
Gopalji Durlabji.
Shah Mohanlal Chunilal.
Keshavlal N. Joshi
Jesingbhai Premabhai.
Trikumlal Amratlal.
Thakor Tulsidas Pursottam.
Surajmul Tayaram.
Prabhuram Luxmi Pandya.
Ramdhamdas Ramsukhdas.
Desai Premji ven Karsandas.
Bhagvandas Mehra.
Amratlal Ranchhodlal.
Varjivandas Chhaganlal.
Shah Nagardas Sunderji.
Hatim B. Tyabji, Bar-at-law.
Jamnadas Govardhandas Desi.
Manishanker Balushanker.
Ramniklal Maneklal Pandit.
Pinubhai Maganlal Desai.
Mulshanker Meryaran.
Vyas Premshanker Ramshanker.
Samji Hirji Mehta.
M. Ismail Ibrahim.
Jamnadas Ramj Chopoo Wadla.
Bhuputrai Morarji Chitlia.
Ijatrai A. Parikh.
Kashiram Harichandra Devacha.
Mulshanker Mayaram.

ANKLESHWAR (Broach.)

Nagindas Kalidas.
Ajarpura (Kaira).
Valaud Lalu Khusal.
Desai Bahar.
Devji Gokalbhai Patel.
Bhluobai Zaverbhai
Kashibhai Bhulubhai.
Samalbhai Ranchhodbhai.

AHMEDABAD.

Babaji Bajibhai and Joitaram Juvarbhai, Patel.
Kachrabhai Moondas Patel.
Dr. Shanker G. Arya.
Pursottam Kursandas.
Jethalal Motilal Talati.

SHOPS CLOSED ATKARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 7.

The National Protest Day was celebrated yesterday by a procession in the morning and a public meeting at night. Most of the shops in the city were closed. The Gariwalas took holiday, but trams were running throughout the day except for a temporary suspension while the procession was passing. The sion while the procession was passing. There was no untoward incident and no arrests. The Collector of Karachi, Mr. J. R. Martin and the District Superintendent of Police were busy during the whole morning supervising the procession. The Karachi Food Controller arranged for the slaughter of thirty animals and for the supply of vegetables, which were available later in the morning, but many European residents, who had not taken the precaution to purchase supplies on Saturday, fared rather badly. The public open air meeting at night was attended by about ten thousand people, including a good many Mahomedans. The usual resolutions were passed. The meeting was quite orderly and dispersed quietly.

The city had been placed out of bounds for all troops and four cinema theatres, owned by Indians, were closed throughout the day. Liquor shops remained open, except for a few minutes while the procession passed. The Empress Market which supplies Cantonment and Civil Lines, was open, but there were no sellers.

DEMONSTRATION AT KAPADWANJ.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Sunday some of the people here observed fasts. Without any pressure from anybody, people had closed their shops of their own accord. The whole business throughout the town was stopped. In the evening there was a large meeting. Mr. Bapulal Damodar Shah, a pleader, took the chair. Messrs. Vadilal Premchand, Gunvantlal Chhotalal, Keshavlal Maganlal and the president Mr. Bapulal D. Shah delivered lectures. The meeting then adopted the following resolution unanimously:—

"The inhabitants of Kapadvani in the meeting assembled to-day strongly protest against the passing of the Act known as Rowlatt Act and pray H. I. M. The King-Emperor and the Secretary of State for India in Council for its cancellation and repealment."

AT MAHAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAHAD, April 8.

Mahad public observed the Humiliation Day. Shops were closed and the public assembled in a meeting passed the Delhi resolution and cabled the same to the Secretary of State.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were present at Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkote's pupil's concert on Sunday evening at the Town Hall, Bombay, in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded soldiers' and sailors' Fund. The programme opened with a Duet on the pianoforte by Miss Bhikaji. L. Palumkote and Miss Khorshed. R. Batliboi playing symphony No. 1 by Haydu which was very much appreciated.

Miss C. Bridges and Mr. Wride owing to unavoidable circumstances could not play and sing.

Mrs. Hallmisell rendered a song with her sweet mellow voice beautifully, playing her own accompaniment, which was highly appreciated.

Mr. J. Unwalla and Mr. Chargemeru rang the Town Hall with Bagpipes and drums, and were heartily applauded; and Miss Palumkote's pupils acquitted themselves admirably without a single hitch.

Miss B. N. Nazir recited "Our Blind soldiers and sailors" with feelings and expressions.

After the first part of the programme Signor Scrinzi delivered a speech on music, and distributed the T. C. L. certificates to 14 pupils.

Mr. Khershedji, J. B. Wadia thanked the President on behalf of Miss Bhikhaiji, enlogising her work of 25 years in musical profession; and thanked Messrs. Sorrels and Co. as well as the performers, and the Proprietor of Kaiser-i-Hind for their free and kind assistance.

The donations amounting to Rs. 929 in all in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Fund were announced. The proceeds of the concert will be published after closing the accounts.

PROTEST FROM MUSSOOREE.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

LANDAUR, April 8.

At Mussooree Indian business was closed on Sunday the 6th, which was observed as Satyagraha Day. Hindus and Muslims assembled at the Hindu temple at five o'clock. The evening's meeting lasted one hour, Sheik Mohammed Ayiub being elected chairman. Messrs. Tafazzul Husain Khan, Razmi and Dehlavi made spirited speeches introducing the first resolution and explaining the others. The following is the text of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

1. This meeting assembled after a day of fasting most respectfully enters its humble and united protest against the Rowlatt legislation, one portion of which has been carried through the Supreme Council of India and unfortunately sanctioned by the Viceroy and the other portion of which is intended to be pushed through the next session of the Imperial Council. We regard these legislations as subversive of the principle of justice and as an improper reward of India's steadfast loyalty. We further express our deep sense of disapproval and resentment at the said legislation and request the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to withhold his sanction thereof and move His Majesty to order the removal of these Acts from the Statute Book.

2. This meeting begs heartily to thank Mr. Gandhi for his grand campaign to secure the abandonment of the Rowlatt Acts and begs to assure him our determination to follow his orders until the goal is reached. We are grateful to Mr. M. A. Jinnah for the wisdom and courage displayed by him in resigning the membership of the Imperial Council as a protest against the Rowlatt Acts.

A copy of the first resolution was cabled to the Secretary of State, the second resolution was communicated to Mahatma Gandhi and the third to Mr. Jinnah.

PROTEST MEETING AT NASIK.

(From a Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 6.

This has been a Day of Humiliation and all the shops in the town, including those of all Bohris and other Mahomedans were closed. It is usual in these Ramnawami days to have a grand feast ("Sahasrabhojan," i.e., dinner to thousands of people) in the temple of Shri-Kalaram. It was to be held to-day, but it has been postponed. Similarly several marriage feasts arranged for to-day have been either abandoned or postponed. In the evening a largely attended mass meeting in the open ground opposite Shri-Yeshwantrao Maharaja's temple by the riverside was held under the presidentship of a Marwari merchant, Mr. Shrikisan Shivajiram. The resolutions of the previous meetings were reaffirmed and a deep sense of dissatisfaction at the passing of the Act was expressed. The speakers were Mr. Waman Shastri Datar, Mr. Ketkar, Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Gadre and Mr. Akut. The scene was very impressive and clearly showed unity among the people.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 12-35 a.m., April 8.

The Clan Liner Clan Macbeolan collided with the British steamer Silsden off South Foreland. Both were seriously damaged. The Clan Macbeolan proceeded to London.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BILL OF REPATRIATION AND DENATURALISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 1.
Recd. 6 p.m., April 8.

CAPE TOWN.—In the House of Assembly, Sir Thomas Watt moving the second reading of the Enemies Repatriation and Denaturalisation Bill stated that the Bill provided for the repatriation of 584 interned enemy subjects who desired to return to their country, 444 enemy subjects who had not acquired a domicile in South Africa and 150 Germans who had displayed such hostility during the war as to b a danger to the peace of the Union. All the last-named cases would be investigated by a board.

The Bill further empowered the Government to revoke the letters of naturalisation granted to enemy subjects who so desired or who were a danger to the State. 1,204 enemy aliens, including women and children, would be repatriated voluntarily and 150 compulsorily. The question of entry of Germans into South Africa could not be dealt with until the peace was signed.

OFFICERS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

ELIGIBLE FOR HOME GOVERNMENT'S FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 6 p.m. April 8.

Press Bureau announces that officers and men of British nationality ordinarily domiciled overseas but serving in the United Kingdom forces will be eligible for home government's facilities for higher education in Universities or agriculture offices and works. A limited number ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom will be assisted in their courses in the Dominions and Overseas. The Board of Education's portion of the scheme enables qualified oversea ex-service officers and men to pursue a course equal to university standard in the United Kingdom, while others ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom will be assisted in their studies at the oversea universities or in exceptional circumstances at foreign universities.

AT KAPADWANJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KAPADWANJ, April 8.

The people here observed a strict *hartal* and fast. A mass meeting attended by the inhabitants of Kathlal and the neighbouring villages, was held at Kuberji Mahadev.

Mr. Kalelkar of Satyagraha Ashram delivered a speech. Resolutions condemning the official attitude and the firing on the people at Delhi, sympathising with the bereaved families, demanding the withdrawal of the Rowlatt Act, supporting the Satyagraha movement and showing full confidence and best regard for Mahatma Gandhiji, were passed.

HORRORS OF BOLSHEVISM.

APPALLING STORY OF ATROCITIES.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS SAWN IN PIECES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 8.

A Foreign Office White Book contains a collection of British official and other reports covering the Bolshevik regime from the summer of 1918 to the present date. Issued in accordance with the decision of the War Cabinet last January, the White Book is an appalling story of atrocities and misery. The memorandum of a British subject who left Moscow in December says that thousands of inhabitants had been shot, but that lately the victims had been hung. He mentions that 150 Russian officers had been taken prisoner at Pskoff and sawn in pieces by Mongolian soldiers.

The British Consul at Ekaterinburg on January 13th reports that hundreds of civilians were murdered in the Ural towns. Captured officers had their shoulder straps nailed to their shoulders. Some civilians had their eyes gouged out. Others' noses were cut off and others again were dipped in rivers till frozen to death.

FATE OF BRITISH AND ALLIED PRISONERS.

The Dutch Minister at Petrograd did his utmost to succour British and other Allied prisoners who were arrested wholesale in Moscow in the panic following the attempt to assassinate Lenin. He repeatedly interviewed Tchitcherine who was impressed with England's power, saying that time would come when the Soviet authorities must pay individually for the acts of terrorism, but it was impossible to obtain definite promises from Tchitcherine regarding the fate of the British subjects.

ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

An appreciation of the economic situation compiled from statistics in possession of the British Government concludes:—The measures of the Bolsheviks can only end in bankruptcy, though the resources of the country are such that there is still scope for a continuance of the Bolshevik ruin. Nevertheless the position of agriculture is monthly growing more acute and eventually seed grain must be consumed, and food stocks and livestock be exhausted.

GERMAN THREATS OF GOING BOLSHEVIK.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE BLUFFED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 5.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

There is no indication that either the French Government or the French public opinion will let itself be bluffed by German threats of going Bolshevik. If the German delegates coming to Versailles adopt an attitude of resistance, France will insist upon Germany receiving a peremptory rebuff remembering Bismarck's threat to bombard Paris unless the peace preliminaries were signed within a specified time.

REPARATION FROM GERMANY

FRANCE TO GET 55% EVERY YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 6.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

Mr. Lloyd George who has been interviewed by the French press, begs the public to give the Council of Four another fortnight's credit which is not too much for those who have assumed the gigantic task of rebuilding the old world. An agreement will soon be reached on every question concerning Germany.

The French press generally is more optimistic and says the Council has reached a decision on the military neutralisation of the left bank of the Rhine and to France of the territorial rights over the Sarre coalmines.

Regarding reparation, the French papers allege that out of every year's contribution by Germany, France will get 55 per cent. This annual payment will vary in amount each year, the exact sum being fixed by experts every twelve months.

TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS FROM CHINA.

CHINESE PEACE DELEGATION URGES NULLIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 6.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

The Havas Agency states that a long communication issued by the Chinese peace delegation in Paris, calls for the nullification of the famous twenty-one demands and the abrogation of the treaties of 1915, as being incompatible with the principle of the League of Nations.

China claims complete autonomy to direct her own destiny and points to irredentism raising its head in Korea, Manchuria and Shantung.

PEACE TREATY TO BE READY ON 14TH APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 4.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., April 8.

It was stated yesterday that the Allies hope to have the Treaty ready on April 14th and summon the German delegates to Versailles on April 20th.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE TO MADRAS.

"REFORMS OF NO AVAIL UNLESS OUR WOULD-BE PARTNERS RESPECT US."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The following are the extracts from the message of Mr. Ghandhi read at the Beach meeting: "I do hope that the presidency that produced beautiful Valiamma, Nagappan, Narayanswamy and so many others with whom I was privileged to work in South Africa will not quail in the presence of sacrifice demanded of us all. I am convinced that the reforms will be of no avail unless our would-be partners respect us and we know that they only respect those who are capable of sacrificing. Ours is a noble cause and our means are infinitely superior in that we refrain from shedding blood other than our own."

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

When the Madras Legislative Council reassembled this morning the debate on the budget was held. The non-official members congratulated the Government on the large allotment made for sanitation, medical relief, education and for the generous policy with regard to industries. They unanimously entered their protest against the inequitable share of contribution borne by the province towards imperial expenses.

Some of the members criticised the Government for an abnormal increase of revenue under land and excise.

After the reply by official members, the president said that at present the responsibility rested with Government and therefore they had to control finance. If the responsibility changed the whole position would change with it. He would look with great interest, sympathy and hope to the future of this country and the results which it achieves in the management of the duties cast upon it. The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CLOSE OF CENTRAL PUBLICITY BOARD.

VICEROY'S THANKS TO THE PRESS OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The following letter has been received by Hon. Sir William Vincent, President of the Central Publicity Board, from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"As the Central Publicity Board is now closing. I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to the newspaper press of India his grateful thanks for their co-operation in this campaign. It was the policy of the Board to work mainly through the existing English and vernacular press. The success of their work was therefore dependent on the assistance of the press. That help has been freely given. No request for assistance in the great work of spreading the truth was declined and the success achieved had been in the main due to this spirit of co-operation although we cannot tabulate the result of the propaganda. There is no doubt that the publicity campaign played a considerable part in mobilising India's resources for the prosecution of the war to its successful conclusion."

THE "TIMES" ON INDUSTRIAL POSITION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special cables say:—

London, March 28.—The "Times" in connection with the industrial position says that the country has safely advanced one more step in the slow moving reformation. We have passed, says the journal, one danger point after another during the last two months, sometimes by a very narrow margin. If, during the world-wide social ferment this country did not keep its head no other will.

Tyneside, a workman was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour for distributing a revolutionary pamphlet.

It is reported at Stockholm, from Kovno that Bolsheviks will probably soon be forced out of Ulla.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI AGAR WAR CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICY AND IMPERIAL CONFERENCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHAGANJ, April 7.

The All-India Marwari Agarwar Conference, held in Wardha under the presidentship of Shet Khemraj Shrikrishnadass of Bombay, resolved as follows:—

"This Conference strongly protests against the Imperial Preference policy of the Government and is of opinion that if the said policy be applied to Indian trade, Indian trade will suffer much injury. This conference emphatically protests against the policy of differential treatment in trade between Indians and Europeans and prays that according to the proclamation of our beloved Queen Victoria this differential policy should be abolished immediately.

"This conference resolves that primary education should be made free and compulsory for boys and girls."

The above telegrams have been sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India.

PRESS BUREAU CENSORSHIP.

A MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT REUTER'S MESSEGE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 7.

A misunderstanding seems to have arisen as to the exact meaning of the Reuter's message dated London April 2nd communicating a statement of the Press Bureau as to the date of its closing. The second sentence of this message should have been connected with the first by a comma, followed by the word "its." It will then be clear that the censorship referred to in the second sentence is only that exercised by the Press Bureau, viz., the press censorship, and that the message does not refer at all to any other censorship, neither to cable nor to postal censorship, as neither of these forms part of the functions of the Press Bureau.

LONDON, April 2.
Recd. midnight, April 4.

The message referred to as corrected should now read:—

The Press Bureau states that unless an emergency arises the official Press Bureau closes on April 30th, its censorship and all other functions thereafter ceasing.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK IN MADRAS.

GRAND BAZAR OPENED BY DR. SUBRAMANIA AIYER

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The National Education Week was inaugurated yesterday at the Gokhale Hall when the grand bazar was opened by Dr. Subramania Iyer, and in doing so he said no service to the country was greater than what the Society was trying to do and the difficult circumstances in which its work had to be carried on, were such as to demand the cooperation of every man and woman to the utmost.

He said if one had to choose between helping the Satyagraha movement on the one hand and the cause of the Society on the other, by reason of the impossibility of serving both at the same time he would prefer helping the Society's work.

BENGAL VILLAGE SELF-GOVERNMENT BILL.

AGAIN REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, His Excellency the Governor presiding. The only item of business before the Council was the consideration of the Bengal Village Self-Government Bill.

In this connection it may be remembered that when on 18th Feb. last, Sir Henry Wheeler moved that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, the Hon. Mr. Fazul Haq pointed out that there were on the agenda 283 amendments to the Bill and that the time of the Council would be saved if the Bill were recommitted to the Select Committee for consideration in the light of amendments proposed to be moved before the Council. Mr. Haq formally moved a resolution to that effect.

Sir Henry Wheeler on behalf of Government opposed the resolution which was however carried by a non-official majority—non-official European members voting in favour of the motion—as they believed that instead of taking up the time of the Council, if the Bill were reconsidered by the Select Committee it would emerge in non-controversial shape with a very few amendments. Accordingly, the Bill was reconsidered by the Select Committee; but contrary to their expectation, the number of amendments in the list of business was no less than 221. After 69 amendments were disposed of, the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

REVISED RATES.

The Food Stuffs Commissioner of India has issued the following communiqué:—

The following are the revised rates at which it has been decided to sell the Australian wheat imported by Government into Bombay:—

	Rs. a p. Per cwt. (gross).
F. O. R. Sewri godown	9 4 0
Ex. Sewri godown	9 4 6
Ex. dock	9 2 6

The reason for the higher rate Ex. Sewri godown as compared with the rate F. O. R. Sewri godown is that purchasers who buy F. O. R. will not be entitled to the refund of Town duty which will be collected by Messrs. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

The revised rates will come into force today. (8th April 1919).

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

11 ATTACKS AND 10 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Monday in Bombay was 235, an increase of 21 over that on the preceding day and of 90 over that of the corresponding day of last year.

There were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from cholera, 10 attacks and 8 deaths from small-pox and 11 attacks and 10 deaths from plague on Monday.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest was reduced by one per cent. the rate is now 7 per cent.

FAMINE RELIEF IN MANBHUM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following fresh appeal for funds has been issued by the Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission:—

The pinch of famine in the districts of Manbhum and Bankura is being felt more and more acutely by its inhabitants, as days roll on. Though it is true that the whole province is under the fell sway of great economic pressure, still we must make the most of our means to save our countrymen from the yawning jaws of cruel death. In our previous appeals we have narrated before the public the sombre story of sufferings and distress of the poor inhabitants of the said districts. The public will be more fully aware of the critical situation of the districts, from the extracts that we make from the report, sent to us by our agent on the spot. After inspecting some villages inhabitated by the Santals, he writes, that the people have not a grain of rice in their stores and not a piece of rag to cover themselves with. Owing to the extreme want of rain-fall they have used up all their reserved water to keep alive the growing paddy plants that was in a very small area of low lands, kindly spared by the last year's drought, and as a result of that they would not have a drop of water to quench their thirst, during the approaching summer, if it does not rain abundantly within a fortnight. So long they were able somehow to keep the soul and body together by chewing wild-plums which to their good luck, grew in abundance this year, and by swallowing husks, boiled into a kind of pudding. Now that the palms are all over, it is a grave question as to how they would be helped to drag their miserable existence on? And as a consequence of the fact young men and women who are fit for any work, have deserted their huts to seek employments in towns and cities leaving the helpless children and old decripit persons behind them, only to die a sorrowful death of starvation. To add to the horror of the situation, influenza carried havoc and devastation and is still glaring over the whole affected area. And in sooth, we can say, all the calamities that a country may be visited with, is actually found present here.

These being the circumstances, our agent proposes to extend the area of work and to excavate tanks and wells in some places, so that instead of giving gratuitous relief to every one (both to the working hands and to the children and invalids), those who can work may be given employments, so as to enable them to earn their daily morsel, the rest being helped with weekly doles of rice. In these circumstances we hope the public will generously extend their helping hand towards us.

All contributions in money or in kind, however small, sent to the following addresses, will be most thankfully accepted and acknowledged:—

(1) The President, Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, Howrah.

(2) The Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Udbodhan Office, Bagbazar, Calcutta.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SHARE MARKET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who was on the point of rushing into the Share Market, I write to thank your correspondent, "A Genuine Investor" for his timely and kindly advice. He has drawn such a gloomy picture of the mill industry, that my only wonder is how a genuine investor like himself does not take the opportunity of this bullish tendency to get out of an investment which, on his own showing, will shortly go to the dogs. Were it not for his candid assurance that he is neither a bull nor a bear, I would have taken him to be a squealing, though not a very wise bear, who, has been caught properly in last month's bear gambling on the Excess Profit Tax. Perhaps you are unaware, Sir, that the poor bears have received a most unexpected shock and a great disappointment when they found the market going up instead of coming down after the passing of the Excess Profit Tax. Hence the wail.—Yours, etc.

TEJI MENDI.

April 3.

"MUNICIPAL CARTS WITHUOT BULLOCKS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter appearing in your issue of the 5th instant under the heading of "Municipal Carts without Bullocks", I beg to give you the true facts of the case. The contract for the supply of bullocks expired on the 31st March and I was asked to arrange with the contractor to extend his contract to such time as this Municipality purchased their own bullocks.

The contractor consented on the evening of the 31st in the presence of the Secretary that he would not remove his bullocks and continue his contract if I recommended the board to grant him an enhanced rate in view of the rise of prices of grass and grain.

On the morning of the 1st instant the contractor signed a fresh contract in the presence of the Chief Officer, Health Officer and myself and agreed to send his bullocks to the stables to remove the carts to the different districts in Bandra to empty the cesspools, etc.

On my return to Bandra in the afternoon, I was informed by the Health Officer that the bullocks were not sent as promised by the contractor and I immediately called an urgent meeting of the Sanitary Committee at which the President, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, and the contractor were present. The contractor agreed at the meeting to abide by the agreement he signed in the morning, which will be confirmed by the General Board at the next meeting and the work of emptying the cesspools commenced from 4 a.m. the next morning, the 2nd, are daily cleaned and not at a standstill as made out from your correspondent.

As I am not acquainted with the name of your correspondent, will you kindly inform him that I am not the President and, in future, to write true facts and not make false statements.—Yours, etc.,

E. A. CORKE,
Chairman, Sanitary Committee.

The Bibby line agents notify that the Derbyshire will call at Rangoon in the latter part of May on her way home from Australia and will have about seventy berths available.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

AN "INTELLIGENT" WITNESS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, April 5.

Cross-examined by Mr. Monahar witness Dinmohammad said he made a statement before Mr. Goad. The police sepoy promulgated the general order inviting people who could speak about Katarpur occurrences to appear before Mr. Goad. The sepoy gave information to Mukhia and the latter told witness. When he was thus informed it did not occur to him to seek Alladia and Ramzani two other witnesses whom he accompanied to Katarpur on the 18th. Counsel drew the court's attention to non-resemblance between Kallu Chauhan and Diwana, witness having indentified the latter as the former. Counsel suggested witness was not telling truth.

Justice Tudball thereupon remarked there was more behind scene, and thought the enmity was such as could be bridged over by a silver bridge.

Next witness Jammansingh, constable, Mayapur, deposed he was deputed to search and obtain information regarding injured Hindus. He received the order on 30th September. Witness remained on this duty upto November. He found no trace of Hindus killed but learnt two or three Hindus were injured. He was in plain clothes.

WITNESS' ADMISSION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harimohanroy witness admitted some knew him and others not. He asked questions of men generally. He visited some houses also, but made no search. He know the injured persons would not be exposed to the outsiders' view.

Justice Tudball: That would depend on whether he was on the right or the wrong side.

Mr. Harimohan: Whether on the right or the wrong side everyone was likely to be arrested.

Mr. Alston: You have missed his point.

Mr. Harimohan: He says during the whole period of six weeks he kept his ears open but he never heard of injured Hindus. The point is not worth cross-examination at such length.

Counsel asked witness if the people did not feel apprehension they might all be arrested.

Witness: What do I know? 'God only knows.

Justice Tudball: He was not enquiring about it. He was only inquiring about the injured persons.

Mr. Alston (to Mr. Harimohan): You miss the whole point. He says he never met anybody who would tell him about the injured Hindus.

Mr. Harimohan: Nobody dares to give information.

Mr. Alston: It is a matter of argument. Why do you cross-examine him?

Mr. Harimohan: It is a matter of fact also.

On Court further observing that on 1st October, Mr. Spiers and Mr. Chatterji had complained regarding a large number of Hindus killed and injured and Mr. Baramdas complained to the District Magistrate regarding the Sadhus killed and injured and it would not be said the matter was kept secret,

Mr. Harimohan: It was a different matter for lawyers to make representation. I was speaking of the general impression among the Hindu community. Neither Mr. Baramdas nor Mr. Spiers and Mr. Chatterji were representatives of the community. The Head Constable Jiwanali was called to prove the entries in the police diary etc.

"DUMMY OF HUMAN BEING?

During his examination witness proved so intelligent that it led to the remarks by Justice Tudball "Is this a man or a dummy of human being? This man seems to be born a fool and is still a fool." Before lunch there was some pointless discussion in the Court.

Counsel Durgaprasad remarking he always believed his clients truthful.

Mr. Alston: It was most fatal to do so. He always believed his clients did not tell truth and then checked the chief statements. After lunch the cross-examination of witness was proceeded with.

THEY HAVE EYES AND SEE NOT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a regular reader of your most widely circulated paper I took up your today's paper and read the description given there about the memorable scenes, that were enacted at Chowpatty yesterday—"The Day of Mourning." As I was going through the most vivid and accurate description, I could feel that it exactly coincided with what I saw with my own eyes on the morning of that never to be forgotten day—the Black Sunday. Yes, on that memorable morning there did indeed, appear a huge mass of people which amounted to nearly a lakh and a half. It is the first and perhaps the last occasion on which countless number of people collected to mourn over the passing of the Rowlatt Bill.

After a few hours I happened to read "The Times of India," which I borrowed from a neighbour of mine. I had read hardly a few lines of the description given there, when I was awfully thunderstruck to read therein, that about five to ten thousands of people had collected at Chowpatty. It seems that the representatives of "The Times of India", who have sent this information to the Bori Bunder organ either did not, from some cause or the other, best known to them, send the correct information or that, there seems to be something wrong with their eyes. If latter be the case with them, I would advise them to go to some eye-specialists, to get their eyes examined.—Yours, etc.,

AWAT T. SHAHANI.

Bombay, April 7.

CHARITY CONCERT IN AID OF FAMINE FUND.

At the special request of the Committee of the Children's League, Bombay Presidency Help and Relief Fund, a variety concert was produced at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday last in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, under the patronage of her Excellency Lady Lloyd. The concert was a great success, which was organised chiefly by Khan Bahadur Padumjee.

The gross proceeds of the concert amounted to about Rs. 3,400.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FAILURE TO OBEY ORDER UNDER CANTONMENT CODE

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Before Justices Heaton and Shah.

Byramjee Pudumji.
vs
The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, District Magistrate, Poona. The Magistrate imposed a daily fine of Rs. 5 from the 15th November 1918 in case of a continuing failure to obey the notice under section 107 Cantonment Code 1912. This part of the order, which imposed a fine of Rs. 5 per day was afterwards cancelled. The facts are briefly as follows:—

On the 25th May 1918 a notice was issued against the petitioner by the Cantonment authority, Poona under section 97 of the Cantonment Code of 1912, to carry out certain repairs to his bungalow No. 4 Wanowrie lines, Poona, within 30 days from the said notice. The repair works were extensive and so the petitioner represented to the authorities that as it was difficult to get workmen and as materials were very dear and the rains were setting in it was not practicable for him to carry out the work within the time allowed in the notice. Thereafter the petitioner with difficulty got some men and commenced the work. On the 7th of August the petitioner's agent was fined Re. 50 for failing to comply with the aforesaid notice of the 25th May 1918. A month's period was given to the agent after which the Cantonment Magistrate "proposed to order a daily continuing fine under section 107 of the Cantonment Code". On 25th September 1918 the petitioner's agent and his pleader being ill in consequence of the prevailing epidemic in Poona were absent from the Court and the Cantonment Magistrate issued a summons against the petitioner to answer to a charge of having failed to comply with the notice of the 25th May, though as stated above his agent was already fined for the said offence. Thereafter on the application of the petitioner the case was transferred to the Court of the District Magistrate and summons were issued against the petitioner and his agent to attend on the 25th October 1918 and the trial commenced. On the 27th October 1918, which was a Sunday, in the absence of the petitioner or his pleader or agent and without notice to any of them the District Magistrate passed an order against the petitioner. A copy of this order was forwarded to the petitioner by registered post and received by the petitioner on the 5th November 1918. The Magistrate in this order stated as follows:—"A daily fine of Rs. 5 per diem is hereby imposed from 1st November on the owner Mr. Byramji until such time as the Bungalow No. 4, Wanowrie lines is repaired to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authorities."

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the said order was illegal and was not justified by the provisions of Section 107 of the Cantonment Code. That the said order was contrary to the ruling in I.L.R. 22 Bom. page 841. That the said order was passed against the petitioner without his having been given an opportunity of being heard. That the proceedings of the District Magistrate were irregular and prejudicial to the petitioner.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel set aside the order of fine.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING CO.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Alice Building, Fort, on Monday, the 14th April, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1918, will be submitted. From the report it will appear that the Company has during the period under Report, made a profit of Rs. 14,789-1-9 which includes the balance of Rs. 1,328-8-8 brought forward from the previous year.

In connection with the accounts under review the Directors mention that the Company has, ever since its inception, made a steady progress showing good results except in this year and it was, the Directors regret to observe, due firstly, to high prices of fuel, chemicals, etc., consequent on their scarcity, owing to war times and secondly, to the fact that the factory had to be kept at a standstill for about two months for executing repairs at heavy costs, and thirdly, to certain differences having arisen with the City Ice Supplying Company which were eventually compromised.

The Directors also inform the Shareholders that the underlease with the City Ice Supplying Company having been determined by them from August, new arrangement for the sale of the ice produced in the factory has been made on favourable terms with other merchants and they hope to show better results for the current year.

Your Directors recommend disposal of the above sum of Rs. 14,789-1-9 as under:—

To pay a Dividend at Rs. 6 per share (i.e.) 6 per cent. absorbing Rs. 9,810; to carry to the Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 347; to carry to the Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 3,408; to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 1,224-1-9; total Rs. 14,789-1-9.

"MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS."

No important fluctuations have been evident in the mill-stores market; and the tone is almost steady after the crisis. Foreign indents have been very few, and only those who have made forward sales go in for booking indents, since, no assurance can be made as to the tone of the market. The weak holders have practically suspended their foreign business, and rest satisfied with local business. The mill make purchases just sufficient for a month's consumption, since they are hopeful of the market going still low. Shuttles and Bobbins are still abundant in the market, but for these Japanese make, demand is very poor. Healds are generally quoted at Rs. 1-12-0 per 800 eyes, and Reeds at Rs. 0-5-0 per 100 dents. Among sizing Materials, Sago is still very high and is generally quoted at Rs. 16 per cwt. No fresh stock is still arriving in Bombay. The quotations for Japanese Shuttles are as follows:—

Shuttles 14½ in. at Rs. 22 per dozen.
Shuttles 14 in. at Rs. 18 per dozen.
Shuttles 13½ in. at Rs. 8 per dozen.
Slubbing Bobbins at Rs. 65 per gross.
Rowing Bobbins at Rs. 34 per gross.
Eng. Shuttles 13½ in. at Rs. 30 per dozen.

Among chemicals, demand is very slow. No substantial changes have taken place in the prices of the important chemicals for mill-consumption. Caustic has a demand, specially for 98 per cent. of United Alkali. The quotations are nearly Rs. 47 per cwt. The others are generally quoted as follows:—

English China Clay at Rs. 116 per ton.
English Bleaching at Rs. 33 per cwt.
Japanese Bleaching at Rs. 26 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide at Rs. 13 per cwt.
Glauber Salt at Rs. 6 per cwt.
Farina K. at Rs. 24 per cwt.
Liharga P. at Rs. 46 per cwt.

ASK FOR KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE
A Specific Remedy for Malarial Fevers
Sold of all Chemists or from
KARNIK BROS., BOMBAY 4.

THE ACME MFG. Co.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.
Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.
Our articles do Credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS.
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CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED
Fresh stock of MICHELIN and other well known TYRES, Motor car and Motor cycle accessories.
ROYAL MOTOR CO.,
Opposite Imperial Cinema.
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY

INDIA AND "VICTORY DAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The result of the deliberations and conclusion of the Peace Conference is in sight and it is likely that the peace may be signed by all the parties concerned and celebration of the Victory Day may come off soon.

In view of the resplendent return made to India by the British Government for all her zealous and sincere efforts to help England to win the war against the most formidable enemy—in shape of Rowlatt Bills subversive of the most elementary principles of justice and equity to his Majesty's loyal and docile subjects, comprising of no less than 1/5th of the world's population, it is but fair to ask if India consistent with her self-respect—which is the common heritage of all humanity, high and low—should take part in the Victory Celebration?

The unsympathetic bureaucracy beglamoured of the Allies' success at arms—toward which success India has been instrumental in no small measure—has sanctioned the lawless laws evincing scant regard and courtesy for the feelings of thirty-three millions of voiceless people, whose representatives in the Imperial Council have with one voice condemned the Black Enactment only to be outvoted by the obdurate and unbending bureaucracy in Council.

Would it not be a fitting and just answer, to the passage of the unrighteous Bill through the Council by bureaucratic vote, for India to abstain from taking any part in the rejoicings of the Victory on the day the Government may fix for the purpose? It behoves every true son of India to be honest to himself, to his country and to the Government, and to give a clear indication on the Victory Day of what he sincerely thinks of that "Success", in the train of which have come the Rowlatt Bills fettering the liberties of every Indian which as the recent developments have proved, has plunged India into deep and never heretofore experienced sorrows and affliction.—Yours, etc.,

PARSEES.

Bombay, April 8.

THE SWADESHI VOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day thousands of Indians will take a vow to use nothing that is not Swadeshi. The principle involved in the vow would be important enough if it did nothing more than bring the unreasonable and obstinate element in the Government to its senses. But, in my opinion, the vow is far more important for the reason that, if strictly carried out by the high and the low, by the rich and the middle class, it will create a true spirit of nationality and nationalism. And one thing very important to do to create and foster this spirit of nationalism, is for Hindus and Mahomedans, one and all, who don European clothes, to discard them from to-day and move about in their own national clothes. For the Indian climate and Indian conditions, can there be anything better to wear than the cool, soft and dignifying dress of the Hindus and the Mahomedans? What is there to compare with the Mahomedan Fez or the Hindu puggree?—Yours, etc.

A TRUE INDIAN.

Economic & Financial Situation.

A WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Financial Statement of the Government of India For 1919-20—Narrative of Sir James Meston Introducing the Financial Statement—The Financial Secretary's Memorandum explaining the details of the estimates, and Appendices—The Debate on the Budget—Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council.

The General Features of the Budget.

In our last two reviews, we gave a brief account of the budget for 1919-20 and pointed out the general features of the budget, among which mention should be made of the excessive military charges, the amazing outlay programme of over £24 millions on railways, the imposition of the excess profits duty in a way unfairly beneficial to the European industrial and commercial interests, the beggarly provision for developmental and cultural projects.

We will now proceed to a detailed examination of the estimates, the Finance Member's narrative introducing the financial statement, and the speeches delivered by the official spokesmen supporting the budget, reserving certain topics such as currency for subsequent treatment.

Main Items of Expenditure and the Budget as it should be Recast.

The total expenditure charged to revenue for the year 1919-20 is shown as £122¾ millions in the financial statement. But the real expenditure is greater by £2 millions which is to be met from provincial balances and which is treated as deduction from the total expenditure. We are not concerned here with the merit of this method of book-keeping, but have to point out that the actual total expenditure is not £122¾ millions but £124¾ millions.

There is also another misleading item to be noted. The railway revenue is given after deducting working expenses. The net receipts, which are thus shown, are further reduced in the budget for the year 1919-20 by the deduction of £6½ millions. As this £6½ millions is a special item earmarked for extraordinary expenditure for renewals and betterment, it is wrong and misleading to include it under working expenses. If the financial statement is to indicate the exact position, this sum should be added to both the receipt and expenditure sides.

Then there is the capital expenditure of £18¼ millions, of which £17¾ millions is to be spent on railways, and £2/5 million on irrigation, the balance being the outlay on Delhi.

Therefore, the total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, budgeted for 1919-20 will amount to:—

		Millions £
1	Expenditure, chargeable to revenue, as shown in the official statement	122¾
2	Expenditure excluded from the statement (charged to provincial balances)	2
3	Special expenditure wrongly debited to Railway Working Expenses	6½
4	Capital expenditure to be met by borrowing	18½

Actual Receipts and Expenditure, Aggregate.

The total aggregate expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, will amount to £149¾ millions, of which £18½ millions forms the extraordinary item.

The following statement shows the real position:—

Ordinary Expenditure, 1919-20 (122¾ plus 2 plus 6½), £131¼ millions. Ordinary Revenue £132 millions.

Extraordinary, to be met by borrowing £149¾ millions. Total Receipts £150¼.

A Disproportionate, Mediaeval, and Ruinous Budget.

A mere glance at the principal items of expenditure is enough to convince the impartial inquirer that the budget is disproportionate, mediaeval and ruinous.

The total expenditure of about £150 millions is thus distributed:—

		Million £
1	Military Services,	42¾
2	Railways (Interest, Mis. Charges, and Capital Programme)	38¼
3	Charges of Collection, Interest, other Public Works and Miscellaneous Civil charges	32
4	General Administration, Courts, Jails, Police, and other Civil Departments	16½
5	Education	4¾
6	Medical	1¼
7	Agriculture	1
8	Sanitation	1
9	Industrial Development and Social.	Nil.
10	Charitable and Social Services ...	Nil.

For military tax-gathering, railway, and administrative expenses more than £128 millions are appropriated, whereas only £4¾ millions are devoted to education, £2¼ for sanitation and medical, one million for agriculture, and *Nil* for industrial development and social and charitable services. These facts bring out the broad features of the budget on the expenditure side.

Military Services.

Now that our readers are in possession of the principal statistical data regarding the budget, let us proceed to a detailed examination of the main items of expenditure.

The item that shows the largest expenditure is the Military. It is a scandal that in the first post-war year, after the annihilation of Germany and the emasculatinn of Russia the only two powers that were in a position to menace India, the total military expenditure should amount to the stupendous sum of £42¾ millions. While the great powers are endeavouring to reduce their defence expenditure and modify their military and naval programmes based on a war and pre-war standard, and the small nations all over the world are ruthelessly cutting down their defence expenditure trusting to the proposed League of Nations and the intervention of the great powers on their behalf should a foreign meance occur, the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy with the support of the British Government is acting upon the principle that hope for India there is none, and that so long as the present system of Government lasts there is no chance of the adoption of a prudent defence programme suited to Indian conditions and requirements and framed with sole regard to Indian necessities.

Imperial Military Expenditure Unfairly Included in the Indian Budget.

The following are the principal subheads under Military:—

	(Crores of Rs.)
Regimental Pay, etc.	... 13¾
Supply and Transport	... 5
Cantonements	... 2½
Miscellaneous	... 21¼
	(Million £)
Marine	... 1¼
Military Works	... 1¾

The total expenditure in the second year of the war was only £23¼ millions. The revised estimate in 1918-19 is £45¾ millions and exceeds the budget forecast by £15 millions. The special war contribution for the year 1918-19 is 12¾ millions and that for 1919-20 is placed at £8¾ millions. Deducting this item the total military expenditure for 1918-19 (revised) and 1919-20 (budget) stands thus:—

Total Military Expenditure for 1918-19, the last war year £33 millions.

———1919-20, post-war year, Budget, £34 millions.

Exclusive of the special contribution, a sum of 6¾ crores of rupees is in the budget for this year unjustly saddled on India, the chief causes being 3 crores for increase in pay (in the form of bonus) to British troops and to British officers of the Indian Army, provision for reserve of mobilisation 1½ crores, Reserve provision to meet unforeseen charges 130 lakhs, increased pay and grant to British troops, 19 lakhs.

These are all items that are necessitated by imperial interests and therefore should be borne by the British Exchequer.

The British section of the Indian army is merely an army of occupation and as such forms already a very pressing and redundant burden. Increase regarding that section, sanctioned by British authorities at Home without reference to Indian conditions and requirements but solely with reference to English home and imperial interests, should not be unjustly transferred to the Indian exchequer, but should be met by the Home Government.

The provision for reserve is simply an extravagant waste as it is framed to suit a situation that has completely altered, as there is no great power in Asia likely to threaten India in the immediate or near future and capable of aggressive action.

Unjustifiable increase of Railway Surplus Profits Payable to Companies.

Unjustifiable increase of Railway Surplus Profits Payable to Companies.

One of the important considerations that necessitate the transfer of railway working from the companies to the state is the large amount paid to the companies managing state railways as surplus profits. This sum in the first year 1915-16 amounted to 90½ lakhs of rupees, and in the succeeding years to 116 lakhs in 1916-17, 149 lakhs in 1917-18, 190 lakhs in 1918-19, and for the year 1919-20 it is placed at 184 lakhs. As the surplus in the past years has been merely due to the decreased expenditure on renewals and repairs owing to the difficulty of getting materials from England, there is no reason why the Government should have allowed the companies to pocket sums that should have been earmarked as a special renewal and repair reserve. The same procedure is adopted even for the new year. This is *unfairly benefiting the railway companies at the expense of the Indian taxpayer*. There is absolutely *no justification for the adoption of this policy*, as the increase in profits is in no way due to the management but to other causes such as heavy military traffic, large traffic in seeds and grains, enhanced rates and fares, etc. If the procedure adopted in England had been followed in India, regarding the sum payable to railway companies maintaining their pre-war profits, only 66 lakhs of rupees would be payable to the companies every year as that was the surplus profit paid to the companies in the year 1913-14.

By the adoption of a policy that is as anti-Indian as it is anti-British, the bureaucracy has allowed the predatory railway interests to pocket a sum of 3½ crores in the five war-years and about 1¼ crores in the current year. A sound financial policy would have *benefited* the country during the five war years to the extent of the 3¼ crores and in the current year to about a crore. But the ways of Anglo-Indian finance are unique, its distinguishing feature being its alliance with every predatory interest.

Heavy Increase in Working Expenditure of State Railways.

The heavy increase in the working expenditure of state railways demands very careful scrutiny. As we shall have to revert to this subject again we merely draw the attention of our readers now to this rise. In the year 1913-14 the working expenditure was 29¼ crores. In the next five years it rose to 29½, 29½, 30, 31½, and 36¾, respectively, and in the current year it is put at 37 crores (the special provision of 9¼ crores is excluded from the figure for this year for purposes of comparison).

Viceregal Extravagance.

The salary and expenses of the Viceroy, under General Administration amounts to 10 lakhs of rupees. The annual salary of the President of the United States, the powerful chief executive of the richest country in the world, is £15,000 and his travelling allowance is £5,000, making an aggregate of £20,000 in all or 3 lakhs of rupees. The Viceroy of the poorest of the important countries in the world receives as salary and expenses *more than three times what* the President of the United States is paid. The time has come for the drastic reduction of this item of expenditure as it is alike redundant and wasteful.

It must not be supposed that this represents the entire cost of the Viceroy's establishment and his extravagance. The beauty of Indian finance is that the total expenditure is not shown in a consolidated form, but is included under so many different heads that none but those well-versed in the mysteries of bureaucratic finance which *conceals* as much as it reveals can understand its complexity and intricacy.

Under Civil Works, and Tranfers between imperial and provincial, occur items showing further Viceregal expenditure. In the budget for the current year, for instance, the imperial grant to Bengal towards repairs to the "Belvedere" is put at 1 lakh. The Bengal Government incurs further expenditure on the same account. The word 'repairs' in this connection simply means its transformation as a viceregal residence. For a few days' stay at Calcutta of the Viceroy during Christmas, lakhs of public money are wasted.

India Office Expenditure.

The cost of the Secretary of State's establishment amounted in 1915-16, to £280,000. In the current year it is put at £362,000, or an increase of 13 lakhs. In the three years ending 1918-19, the increase was 24 lakhs This is how the Whitehall despot is *economising*. The explanation for this increase is thus stated: "The increase is due to a rise in the charges of the Secretary of State"s establishment owing to higher salaries, larger payments for professional inspection of stores, an increase in the wages of labourers at the India Store Depot, and the addition of a *new story* to the India Office building."

Increase of Police Expenditure.

The police expenditure in the year 1913-14 was a little over £4¾ millions. Last year it was £6 millions and this year it is put at more than £6¼ millions. That portion of the increase due to the rise of salary etc. to the subordinates should be regarded as just, but the greater portion of the increase necessitated by large, superior establishments and enhancements to superior officers' salaries should be condemned as wasteful and unnecessary.

22 Lakhs for an Alien Church Scandalous.

In the current year an expenditure of 22 lakhs is budgetted for ecclesiastical. The dominant religions of India are Hinduism and Muhamadanism, and there is no reason why the Hindu and the Mussalman should be made to pay for the spiritual benefit of the Anglican Christians who form a small minority. This charge is a scandal and *should be eliminated* from the Indian budget.

India Made to Pay for Imperial Expenditure in Persia.

The expenditure under "Political" was a little over a million sterling in the year 1913-14, and in the next two years it stood at that figure. In the three years ending 1918-19 it rose to over £1¼ millions, £2 millions, and £3¼ millions respectively. In the budget for the current year it is put at a little over £1¾ millions. The total increase in the three years ending the last, amounts to more than £3¾ millions. The increase is due to the cost of the South Persia Rifles, political payments in Persia and on its frontiers. In the current year the Indian cost of the South Persian Rifles and special political expenditure is put at 75 lakhs. That India should be made to pay for the policing and defence of Persia is an act of financial injustice, which should no longer be permitted.

Misappropriation of the Famine Relief and Insurance Grant.

Of the total sum of one million sterling allotted to Famine Relief and Insurance every year, a considerable amount is misappropriated for reduction or avoidance of debt. In the five years ending 1917-18, about £2 millions have been misappropriated in this way. This *vicious practice should cease*, and the entire sum of one million, in every normal year, should be devoted to irrigation works, not only protective but also productive. Last year one crore of rupees out of this fund was devoted to the actual relief of famine, and in the current year 215 lakhs are allotted to the relief of famine and 53 lakhs for the construction of protective irrigation works. The expenditure under both sub-heads is inadequate, and should be considerably increased, as the present famine is far more severe, in extent, duration, and intensity than what the authorities think.

It is to be hoped that the bureaucracy will heed to the remarks of the "Times" in this connection and look at facts in the face in time and undertake relief measures on a bolder and more generous scale.

INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you kindly allow me to draw, through the medium of your leading paper, attention of the Medical Services Committee, to the sufferings of the Indian employees in the British and Indian Station Hospitals. Their cases deserve every consideration and should not be overlooked. If neglected they will be sadly disappointed and their grievances will remain unredressed. Hospital Writers and Store-Keepers have to work whole day and sometimes at night without any holidays even on Sundays, only on a pay from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. A new man without any experience is given the start, nowadays, with the same pay no doubt, owing to the worldwide high prices of the daily necessities, which the old employees have no advantage of their long services and experience, but to bear the pressure of the work and face the difficulties of supporting their families.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE"

GUZERAT NOTES.

IMPRESSIONS OF GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

(From a Correspondent.)

April 2.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd's replies to addresses presented to him in Ahmedabad were cast in the stereotyped mould common on such occasions. Every new satrap makes large promises as a matter of ceremony, but the performances are either postponed *sine die* on the classic ground of financial stringency or are disappointingly meagre presumably because of the conservative elements that surround him. Let us hope, however, that Sir George will act on his own initiative and redeem the promises he has made. The water supply has been a crying scandal in Ahmedabad much to the annoyance of the tax-payers who look up to His Excellency for prompt measures of improvement. The provision of sanitary dwelling-places for the poor must likewise be undertaken by the State, which has in the United Kingdom offered to meet 75 per cent. of the annual loss on building schemes approved of it for some years, the remaining 25 per cent. to come out of the local rates. Where the payments of the 25 per cent. would mean more than a penny rate further help is promised, with the result that the plans for the erection of 300,000 houses are now in a state of preparation as a first instalment. The standardisation of large quantities of articles such as doors, window frames, and various other fittings has been resorted to in order to economise and so expedite matters while Housing Commissioners under the direction of Sir James Carmichael are instructed to assist the local authorities in the preparation and execution of their schemes without delay.

Sir George next emphasized the need for the development of suburban areas although he did not mention what specific aid his Government would give to forward such a necessary reform.

His Excellency trod upon slippery ground when he advised the Municipality to ensure efficiency by paying the highest salaries to their official. Unhappily, there are far too many awkward instances in Indian administration where topheavines has rather been a hindrance, rather than a help to efficiency, and the story of the Ahmedabad Municipality ever since the post of the Municipal Commissioner was created has given the lie direct to such a belief. When Sir George Lloyd examines the record during Mr. Master's regime and reads the remarks which the Government of Bombay were constrained to make on the Municipal administration, he will assuredly come to a different conclusion and his surprise will know no bounds when the whole truth about the strained relations between the present Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Bhave and his personal assistant, Mr. Bhagat is revealed to him. Only three days before his visit when the report of the committee appointed to examine the grounds of quarrel between Messrs Bhave and Bhagat was discussed at the meeting of the Municipal Board, exception was taken to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Bhave's sanctioning an increase in the daily wages of the non-scheduled bhangis without previously obtaining the required approval of the Sanitary Committee, when a resolution was passed calling upon Mr. Bhagat to ask an unqualified apology for his behaviour towards his official head. In view of these unpleasant actualities the Municipality was justified in its representation to be allowed to select and appoint its Executive head, which has long been pigeon-holed and the silence of Sir George Lloyd on this vital point sorely disappointed the Municipality and the general public.

ANJUMAN ADDRESS.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd's reply to the address presented to him by the local Anjuman-Islam did not deal satisfactorily with the issues of the gravest moment connected with the continuity of the Caliphate. When the question regarding the future custody and preservation of the Holy Kaba is placed in the forefront in the address, wise statesmanships consisted in placating the Moslem religious sentiment by something more arresting than silence. Equally disappointing was Sir George's attitude towards the representation of the Mahomedan community under the new Reform Scheme. He is bold man who denies that the present representation of the Moslems is decidedly inadequate.

His Excellency was not quite infelicitous in framing his reply to the Mill-owners' address. The excise duty has all along been condemned as an unfair trick of policy to silence the clamours of the vested interests of Lancashire and the Government of India know its inherent indefensibility on any ground, either of prudence or of economics, and the sooner the Government of India cease trotting out financial inadequacy the better for the prosperity of what is admittedly the staple industry of the Bombay Presidency. Again, the foreign trade of India was considerably impeded by freight difficulties and the restrictions on shipping enabled Japan to flood Indian markets with her cheap goods to the ruin of indigenous products. Let this wrong be righted with an eye to benefiting the children of the soil above all.

FEMALES AND LAW EXAMINATIONS IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 7.

The Burma Educational Syndicate have considered a letter asking whether it is open to the females to compete in the examinations for pleaders, advocates, and whether, if successful, they can practise as lawyers. They decided to reply that the Syndicate do not consider it necessary to deal with this question in the abstract. The matter will be considered if any female candidate should apply for admission.

TEST OF IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your yesterday's leader on the Menace in East Africa you have once again raised your voice in protest against the infamous treatment meted out to Indians in Africa and the Dominions by the white settlers. The policy of grab and exploitation, to which England has tacitly given her consent, has now to pass through the test of the new ideas of the rights of weak nations and the principle of self-determination to which the great war has given birth, and the time has come when this policy should be radically revised, if England wishes her acts to conform to the principles of justice, equality and freedom, which she has been preaching in her role of the "trustee" of the less civilised or misgoverned countries of the world. But the history of the Government of Egypt, India or of Africa is no longer a sealed book, and in spite of the protestations of the pious Imperialists to the contrary, it is clear that England has allowed her agents to exploit the subject countries in the interest of the English manufacturer and the capitalist and the white settler and in the interest of the love of pomp and power of her officials, who have sadly betrayed the trust reposed in them.

The true Empire-builder of old was a missionary, a crusader in spirit and temperament who believed that as the representative of a great civilised country that had undertaken the task of governing a less fortunate one, it was his duty to carry the torch of progressive civilization and culture to the country of his adoption by establishing the institutions which he cherished most and by bringing to it the gifts of science, material progress and prosperity. But he was not without the most precious gift of sympathetic imagination which enabled him to understand the children of the soil, their old traditions and ancient civilization. He did not believe that his nation was the Chosen People and the natives the scum of humanity. But the Empire-builder is almost a thing of the past; his place is taken by the Imperialist, of whom Mr. Rudyard Kipling with his cheap Jingo verses his empty boasts and his cheap sneers, is the apostle But let us see what one of his own countrymen, Mr. A. G. Gardiner has to say about the apostle of this new cult. "But the England of his hot passion was not the little England that we know, the England of Shakespeare and Milton, the England of a high and chivalrous past, that freed the slave, stretched out its hand to the oppressed and taught the world the meaning of liberty" "What do they know of England who only England know", he cried scornfully as he marched on singing his fierce songs of an England that bestrode the world like a Colossus, treading the little peoples of the earth into dust beneath its iron heel. It was an appeal to the patriotism not of a people proud of its splendid services to humanity humanity, proud of having been 'ever foremost in the files of time,' but of a people filled only with the pride of material conquest. It was not the soul of England that he loved and sang, but the might of England, the thunder of its battleships and the tread of its armies across the plains." And Mr. Gardiner thus describes the sneering manner in which this fierce Imperialist dismisses the grievances of less fortunate peoples of the world: "The Indian in India, the Boer in the Transvaal, the Irishmen in Ireland—what were they, but food for our Imperial hopper? 'Padgett, M.P., was liar,' a wretched emissary of Exeter Hall, prowling around the quarters of gentlemen and cackling about the grievances of Indians. What did he know of India? What were the natives that they should have grievances? And the Irish, what were they but traitors—traitors against the Chosen People of the God of blood and iron of his inflamed vision, that God

Beneath whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine.

And Labour. What was the insurgence of Labour, but the insolent murmurings of the walking Delegates?"

But the Imperialist has not always the excuse even of this narrow patriotism.

The present-day Imperialist is nothing but a trader or an agent in disguise whose sole aim is to foster the interests which he represents, which are not the interests of the Empire as such, but of the class to which he belongs, and to which he looks for reward and praise, if not payment. And in this connection I take leave to quote a passage from Mr. H. G. Wells's New book "John and Peter." This is how the author describes the attitude of Oswald Sydenham—certainly not of the ilk of the Indo-British lord whose name has become a bye-word in India, but an enthusiastic Empire-builder, with a personal courage bordering on recklessness and a passionate patriotism, ever watchful of the fair name of England—a type that has made England and Englishman respected wherever it has flourished. Thus Mr. Wells: "From South Africa that land of destiny for Western civilization, had come the first germ of his doubting. Sir Harry Johnston, Oswald's chief, a frank and bitter critic of the New Imperialism that had thrust up from the Cape to Nyasaland under the leadership of Cecil Rhodes helped to shape and point his scepticism. The older tradition of the Empire was one of administration without any profit, Johnston declared: the new seemed hastened with the conceptions of violent and hasty gain. The Rhodes example had set all Africa dancing to the tune of crude exploitation. It had fired the competitive greed of the King of the Belgians and unleashed blood and torture in the Congo Free State. The Congo State had begun as a noble experiment, a real attempt at international compromise; it had been given over to an unworthy trustee and wrecked hideously by his ruthless profit hunting All over the Empire, honest administrators and colonial politicians, friendly explorers and the missionaries of civilisation were becoming more and more acutely aware of a heavy acquisitive thrust behind the New Imperialism. Usually they felt it first in the treatment of the Natives. The earlier ill-treatment of natives came from the local trader, the local planter, white, rough; now as that sort of thing was got in hand and men could begin to hope for a new and better order, came extensive schemes from Europe for the wholesale detachment of the native from his land, for the wholesale working and sweating of the native population.

Had we defeated the little robbers only to clear the way for organised imperial robbery?"

England is about to receive mandatory powers and to become the arbitor of the destiny of new peoples. But before she undertakes fresh tasks, let her search into the past records of her rule over subject nations and rectify the mistakes which have done so much to tarnish her fair name.—Yours, etc.

D.

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BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL

825-18—Jehangir M & S, Byramshaw Hormusji v Haji Gureny Sumar, Hiralal Th & Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1953-18—Dastur & Co, Framroz Pestonji Palkhiwalla v Hirji Perojsha Bhiwandiwalla, Mer K & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

353-18—Captain and V, Moorbai widow v Manbai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co., Captain and V.

1093-17—Ard H D & Co., Manbai widow v Arjun Vishram, Captain and V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1994-18—Khandw. ... and Co., Dalsukhbhai Maganla firm v Mofatlal Jamnadas a firm Daph F & D, Part.

SHORT CAUSES.

909-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Messrs Sunderji Ramji & Co., a firm.

910-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sothna v Maghji Mulji, Captain & V.

911-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Thakar Gordhandas Ruttensi.

912-19—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna v Messrs Mahomed Khanji Abdulla & Co., a firm. Matu J & M.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1963-18—N C Dalal, Motilal Pragji v. Maneckchand Jeychand a firm, Rustomji and G.

53-19—Moti and Dev, Narotamdas Motichand v. Messrs. Ranchoddas Valabhai a firm Mehta and D and S.

60-19—Shroff and Dinsha, Ranji Lalji v Mathuradas Manji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

70-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Moorarji Jairam Narranji, Ard H D and Co.

341-19—Mer K & Co Jamnadas Harprasad a firm v Narrotamdas Hargovandas a firm, Khandvalla and Co.

360-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v Messrs Narrotam Devidas a firm, Shroff & D.

366-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Messrs Manilal Vadilal a firm v Jethabhai Shamaldas.

367-19—Mehta D and L, Dwarkadas Chotalal and Co a firm v A M Noorbhoy Satranjiwalla, Payne and Co.

376-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hargowandas Chaganlal a firm v Jesenghbhai Mohanlal and ors, Craigie B and Co

434-19—Amin and Desai, Messrs Gagalbhai Raichand and Co a firm v Mirza Ahmed Isphani.

487-19—Mehta D and L, Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm v Devidas Fulchand.

116-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Babu Brijbihari Mata Prasad and anr, v Messrs Tarachand Devraj a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1347-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Narotam Hemraj and Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Little & Co.

580-17—Jehangir M and S, Murlidhar Lachminarayen v Nathumal Fulchand and anr, Madhowji K and C.

1442-17—Judah and S, Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam and ors v Ramchandra Krishnarao Dalvi and ors, Bhimji & Co.

503-18—M B Chothia, Ahmed E Moosa a firm v Sha Manilal Vadilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

181-19—Craigie B and C, Dada Miya Khandwani v J A Grant and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Foolchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

773-18—Matubhai J and M, Harilal Mansukhram Parekh v Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors, Payne and Co, Amin and D.

1773-18—Khandwalla and Co, Mohanlal Ugarchand v Manilal Gordhan a firm, Mulla and M.

1874-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Hiralal Ambalal a firm, Shroff and D.

1887-18—Khandvalla and Co, Parbhudas Purshotamdas v Heymchand Jairam, Purmanand and Co.

1920-18—Soonderdas and Co, Messrs Manilal Vithaldas a firm v Chunilal Motichand and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

933-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Tarachand Murlidhar a firm and ors, Kanga and S.

1059-17—Mulla and M, Pascoal Salvadore Nunis v Arthur Harris, Little and Co, For postponement.

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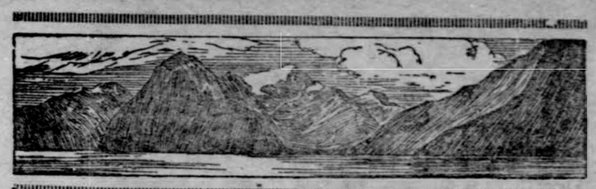

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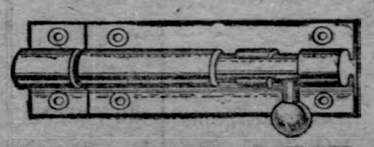
BOLT  BRAND

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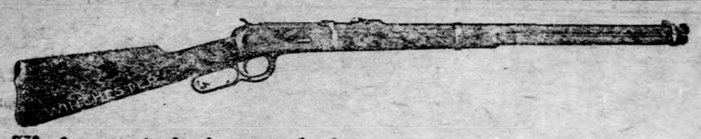

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ARRIVALS.

April 7.
S S City of Chester—Brown—Hull—Feb. 27.
S S Koweit—Wheeler—Jeddah—Mar. 23.
S S Banca—Phillips—Rangoon—Mar. 29.
April 8.
S S Massilia—Walter—Liverpool, etc.

DEPARTURES.

April 5.
S S Ormande—Baynham—London.
S S Burma Maru—Imai—Kobe, etc.
S S Dovre—Siquiland—Bangkok.

The following vessel obtained its port clearance, yesterday:—
S S Orseolo—Bassa—Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Banca for Rangoon.
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool, etc.

S S City of Chester:—The J F Co.'s steamer City of Chester, 3,520 tons, Captain J. Brown, arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Hull, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 27th February.

S S Koweit:—The T M Co.'s steamer Koweit, 2,392 tons, Captain H. Wheeler, arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S S Banca:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain A. Phillips, arrived in harbour, on Monday, from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Ormande:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ormande, 9,021 tons, Captain W. de M. Baynham, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Burma Maru:—The O S K steamer Burma Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain S. Imai, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dovre:—The Wallace Co.'s steamer Dovre, 732 tons, Captain I. Siquiland, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for Bangkok via Singapore, with ballast.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,256 tons, Captain W. J. Walter, arrive in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Orseolo:—The V S N Co.'s steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain A. Bossa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour, for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 8th April, 1919.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destination	Date	Agents
			PRINCES DOCK.		
A	Kosoku Maru	2003	Kobe	8-4-19	N Y Kaisha
C & R	War Pike	3126	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
D & E	Swainby	3651	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
F	Yubari Maru	3095	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
G	Basmayam	100	N F	N F	J Mackintosh & Co
L	Sabrung	2893	N F	N F	B & P S N Co
O	Schooner Utopia	298	Busra	N F	1-4-19 Shariff Hassum owner
P	Sikh	3288	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
Offside					
F	Koweit	2393	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
			MERWETHER DRY DOCK		
	Dilwara	5328	N F	9-4-19	M M & Co
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Ponani	352	N F	N F	K N & Co
			VICTORIA DOCK.		
1	Olympia	3272	Liverpool	8-4-19	W & A Graham & Co
2	Orseolo	2849	Calcutta	9-4-19	M Italiana
3	Zeyani	2627	P Gulf	12-4-19	H S Shushtary & Co
4	Kinunzan Maru	1943	Kobe	17-4-19	N Y Kaisha
6	City of Chester	3521	N F	N F	J F & Co
7	Jeddah	2923	Suez	10-4-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Kofuku Maru	2885	Japan	14-4-19	O S Kaisha
8	Shushtar	1718	Busra	N F	P G S N Co
9	Malta	5898	London	N F	M M & Co
10	Massilia	6000	N F	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Clan Ross	3767	Liverpool	12-4-19	J F & Co
14	Dwarka	769	P Gulf	10-4-19	M M & Co
			ALEXANDRA DOCK		
1	Oxfordshire	5414	United Kingdom	13-4-19	K Nixon & Co
4	Chakdara	1518	Busra	12-4-19	M M & Co
6	Calcutta	3537	N F	11-4-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Teesta	3428	London	15-2-19	M M & Co
8	Nagova	4250	London	19-4-19	M M & Co
11	Manora	4791	London	21-4-19	M M & Co
12	Banca	3794	N F	N F	M M & Co
4	Saveric	8022	London	18-4-19	M M & Co
15	Chusan	1838	Busra	8-4-19	R I M
17	Jehangir	3354	Busra	11-4-19	D R I M
	Jetty end Yarns	3020	Busra	11-4-19	M M & Co
	Offside Jetty Ellora	2567	Busra	9-4-19	M M & Co
			HARBOUR WALL.		
	Mirita	3687	Karachi	21-4-19	Standard Oil Co

EXPORTS.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—50 bales wool, W. & A. Graham and Co.

S S Olympia for Italy via Suez:—2,958 cwts. sugar, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Olympia for Suez:—137 cwts. pepper, Manekjee Nowrojee.

S S Kifunenzan Maru No. 2, for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Yubari Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton M. Kalyanmull; 195 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 4,175 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Yokohama Kitto Kaisha.

S S Kofuku Maru for Kobe:—270 cwts. casein Asian Overseas Trading Co.

S S Kosoku Maru for Kobe:—1,290 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yubari Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Yokohama Kitto Kwaisha; 68 cwts. gum arabic, M. A. Akber Shushtari.

S S Yubari Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kitto Kwaisha.

S S Kosoku Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Dovre from Bangkok, Agents, the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Ltd.:—614 pieces teak planks; 21,215 pieces, 2,081 bundles teak conversions; 1,038 pieces teak squares; 3,413 bundles, 17,778 pieces teak scantings.

S S Mirita from Sabine, Agents Standard Oil Company of New York:—1,320,000 I. Gallons Refined Oil in Bulk.

S S Dwarka from Busreh via Karachi, Agents M. M. and Co.:—43 bundles wool; 1,950 bags joowaree; 26 bags, 1 case attaree; 172 bags gallo; 2 bundles carpet; 2 cases carpets and trays; 3 cases piece-goods; 11 bundles rose buds; 60 bags almonds; 10 bags pistas.

S S Orseolo from Genoa, Agents Venice Steam Navigation Co.:—8 cases medicine; 10 cases haberdashery; 1,550 bags almonds; 1 case, 3 casks sulphate of soda; 5 cases silk yarn; 2,946 pieces marbel tiles; 80 bags, 85 barrels pumice stone; 9,051 pieces, 49 cases marble; 70 barrels acid tartaric.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Ordinary hot weather conditions prevail and there has been nearly general rain in Assam and East Bengal with few falls in Upper Burma and Orissa. The chief amounts are: Bhamo, Gauhati, one inch; Sibsagar, three quarters; Shillong, Silchar, Chittagong, a half; Barisal, one; Balasore, one and a half.

The thermometer rose to 107 degrees, yesterday, at Jacobabad, Deewa, Amhedabad. Weather remains disturbed in Persia.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 7th April 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.860 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.0 "
Dew Point	73.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.772 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89.8 "
Minimum do.	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,SSE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	115 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	8	m	4	56		24	3	8	m	11	22		18	6
			6	19a		25	9							
Wed.	9	m	6	35		23	11	9	m	1	14		19	10
			7	51a		25	9			1	1a		19	9
Thur.	10	m	8	11		24	5	10	m	2	25		19	1
			8	54a		26	0			2	1sa		19	0
Fri.	11	m	9	14		25	4	11	m	3	38		18	4
			9	35a		26	4			3	12a		18	9
Sat.	12	m	10	0		26	2	12	m	3	54		17	7
			10	9a		28	7			3	54a		18	6
Sun.	13	m	10	39		26	10	13	m	4	23		17	0
			10	40a		28	9			4	31a		18	4
Mon.	14	m	11	13		27	5	14	m	4	49		18	6
			11	9a		26	10			5	4a		18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

April 8 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 28m.	Sunset 6h. 54m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 11 (Friday)	" 6h. 25m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 55m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h. 24m.	" 6h. 56m.
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 23m.	" 6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	7d.	8h. 8-8m.	p.m.
Full Moon	15d.	1h. 55-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	23d.	4h. 51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	30d.	11h. 0-4m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Multan. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the south-west Punjab, while day temperature alone is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is generally above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in the north of the division; the maximum rose to 108 deg. .7 F. at Jacobabad. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Moderate cloud persists at Raipur; elsewhere skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Night temperature in defect at Chanda and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is clear and the air is much drier than usual except in the north-western districts, where some cloud is present and humidity is normal. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad; night temperature is below the average in north-east Hyderabad and the central districts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few duststorms are reported from the central parts of the country, but no rain has fallen. A disturbance from the west is affecting the weather in Baluchistan and along the north-west frontier. Day temperature is high in these areas and in east Hyderabad.

A few showers appear probable along the north-west frontier and in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th April, 1919.

Ordinary hot weather conditions prevail and there has been nearly general rain in Assam and east Bengal with a few falls in upper Burma and Orissa.

Chief amounts are:—Bhamo, Ganhati one inch; Sibsagar three-quarters; Shillong, Silchar, Chittagong a half; Barisal one; Balasore one and a half.

The thermometer rose to 107 degrees yesterday at Jacobabad, Deesa and Ahmedabad. Weather remains disturbed in Persia.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th April, 1919, was 30.065 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observations recorded [illegible] ing given.

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Will the material you give to your baby enable Nature to build solid flesh, dense bone, clean blood, calm strong nerves—or loose, flabby fat, porous bone and an anæmic little body.

If baby has the wrong food valuable time is lost in the double sense, both the time your baby ought to have used to grow bigger and stronger and the time wasted in ridding baby's system of this wrong food and getting his digestive organs into a healthy state.

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This is Glaxo, because it is simply pure milk made germfree and easily digestible by the Glaxo Process, which causes the tough, leathery curd of the original milk to form into light, flaky particles similar to the lact-albumen of breast milk.

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